The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

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First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

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WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

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Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

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For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

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For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 18, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 19, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. Starkweather, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, July 21, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

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BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are [illegible] in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE [illegible] Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting to order working furnace or cooking arrangements to call and see us or send for circulars.

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Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Marcellus B. Smith, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of Marcellus B. Smith, late of the County of McHenry and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of McHenry County, at the Court House, in Woodstock, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 9th day of May, A. D. 1873.

JULIA C. SMITH, L. H. SMITH, Executors.

FOR SALE.

Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD.

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS' CREDIT,

At low prices, and only 6 per cent interest, payable annually for first 4 years.

20 per cent deducted for cash down, and 18, 15, or 10 per cent if paid in full in 1, 2, or 3 years.

Free Passes in Iowa or Nebraska, and Reduced Fare and Freight from Chicago, allowed to our land-buyers and their families.

A PREMIUM of 20 per cent is given in Nebraska for cultivating half of land bought in 1873 within 2 years from date of purchase. Improve this best of all offers.

PRODUCTS have paid for land in two years, and our liberal Reductions, Rebates on fares and freight from Chicago, and free fares, either in Iowa or Nebraska, will more than pay for required improvements and land in two years from date of purchase; still, our long 10 years' credit at 6 per cent interest can be had, if desired. Better terms are not offered.

For full particulars, and to secure all benefits, buy a Land-Exploring Ticket at our Chicago Office, 59 Clark-st.

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Or apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! GIVEN AWAY,

In one of the finest Suburban Towns. Abstract and Warrantee Deed. Call at 159 Adams-st., Chicago.

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An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

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Wanted, 300 Stone Cutters who do not belong to the UNION. Constant work and good wages guaranteed for EIGHT HOURS WORK, by the undersigned Stone Cutter bosses:

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Applications to be made at Peter Wolf & Son's, corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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And Men liking to invest in an article and engage in a business that will net about 300 per cent. Something entirely new; nothing of the kind answering its purpose in the United States, and yet is almost indispensable with one of the largest classes of our business men.

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Insures only Dwelling-Houses and Household Furniture. Make your Homes SAFE.

E. S. HEWITT, Agent, Room 13 Republic Life Building.

DENTISTRY.

ALBAUGH,

The old West Side Dentist, after a rest of over a year, taken for the benefit of his health, has resumed the practice of his profession at

21 South Halsted-st., near Washington,

Where he will be happy to see those who desire his services, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Kilwinning Lodge, 311, A. F. and A. M., are notified to attend at their hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., at 9 a. m., sharp; to attend the funeral of our late brother, John V. Rossman. ALEX. M. THOMSON, W. M.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the FIRST and SECOND degrees. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

LABOR MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Industrial Congress of the United States at Cleveland.

Co-Operation and Arbitration Recommended for Settling Disputes Between Capital and Labor.

The Importation of Cheap Labor for Fixed Terms of Years Denounced.

The Government Urged to Establish a National Bureau of Labor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—The Labor-Congress assembled at Lyman's Hall at 9 o'clock, President Fehrenbatch in the chair. The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of assessing each delegate $3, and printing the official proceedings in the *Workingman's Advocate*, of Chicago, and distributing among the various trades-unions of the United States. The Committee on Institutions presented a report, which was made the special order for 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee on the Importation of Cheap Labor reported the following, which was adopted:

That as a Congress of Laboring Men, we would welcome to our shores all emigration, whether as skilled workingmen or laborers; that our country is a home for the oppressed of all climes, but that we emphatically protest against the importation of laborers to serve a term of years for a fixed price to compete with the industrial classes of our community, who have made their homes here, pay their proportion of taxes, and use the money they earn for the improvement of the places they reside in; and we demand of the United States Government protection from this unjust competition against our skill and labor, believing that in making this demand we are asking no more than has heretofore been given to capital in the shape of protection.

The Committee on Co-operation reported as follows:

That we recognize in co-operation the most feasible plan for the adjustment of the differences between labor and capital, and that this Labor Congress recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the protection and encouragement of co-operative associations in the several States of our country.

The Committee on Arbitration reported the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is evidently necessary to devise a more peaceable plan of settling difficulties between employers and employes than by strikes, they being usually detrimental to both parties, we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all unions adopt a system of arbitration, and that all members of the industrial classes be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his vote and influence toward the adoption of laws, making arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employes.

The Committee on Trades-Unions and Amalgamation Societies made a report, asking that all foreign societies, now existing in the country, be invited to join the home organizations. The matter was discussed at length and the report finally adopted, with an addition that the Congress recommend the reciprocity plan of the Iron Moulders' International Union. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Correspondence read a number of letters from the most prominent labor-reformers throughout the country. Mr. Walls offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that national organizations of special trades or callings are of incalculable benefit to the members thereof, not only for the pecuniary assistance that can be given in case of oppressive resistance, but also in bringing about that spirit of fraternity so necessary to the cause of labor; and

WHEREAS, The coal-miners of the county, a large and increasing portion of the industry thereof, are being continually imposed upon by and through various corporated monopolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Industrial Congress earnestly recommend the miners of the country to organize a national association.

Resolved, That the delegates from the Miners' Unions to this Congress be requested to urge upon their constituents the formation of a National Union, and, if deemed advisable, that they issue the call at once.

Adopted.

The Committee on Labor Bureau presented the following:

WHEREAS, The workingmen of the United States deem it a necessity that the law-makers of this country should enact laws providing for the formation of a National Labor Bureau, to be somewhat similar in its operations to the Bureau of Education and Agriculture, and in its practical workings to inquire into the condition of the various laboring interests of the country; to prepare statistics, to be laid before the United States Senate and House of Representatives, of the capital interested and the return on the capital invested, the average pay received by workmen, the hours of labor, the facilities of educating the children of the working classes, taking into consideration the pay received and the cost of living, the opportunities afforded for mental improvement, and, in fact, to take into consideration all matters of interest to the producing classes. We represent over two-thirds of the population of the United States, and while other interests, certainly of no more importance, have bureaus and Commissioners whereby they are enabled to place their statistics before the country, we have nothing but a prejudiced press, and while we recognize the benefits of the various bureaus already in operation, we would earnestly urge the formation of a like bureau, to be devoted to the interests of labor. Massachusetts has in practical operation such a bureau, and her working classes are enabled to place before their Legislature statistics, with the condition of labor and capital fully set forth. We fully believe that, were such a commission appointed, many of the difficulties now arising between capital and labor would in a measure cease. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that every member of this Congress, on their return, and their several constituencies, urge upon their Legislatures and Congressional Representatives the formation of such a bureau.

Resolved, That this Congress deem it advisable and just that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States take this matter into consideration at its next session.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was then taken, debated, and adopted, section by section. The organization will be known as "The Industrial Congress of the United States;" shall hold its sessions annually; be composed of delegates from the various trade and labor organizations, and have for its objects the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living.

The Committee on Platform will report to-morrow. Although the Convention was called as an Industrial Congress, the feeling is overwhelmingly in favor of declaring in favor of political action. Many of the Chairmen of the Committees, who were opposed to touching politics, have declared their inability to prepare a report unless they do so. There are 240,000 workingmen now represented in the Convention.

Supposed Runaway Fatality.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 17.—Maurice O'Brien, a well-to-do farmer of this county, was killed last night about twelve miles from here. He was driving home a new sulky horse-rake, and it is supposed his team ran away with him, threw him to the ground, and dragged him about four miles, causing his death. Mr. O'Brien was about 65 years of age, and a resident of this county for nearly thirty years. It is said he had considerable money with him when he left the city, which could not be found, but there are no suspicions that he came to his death other than in the above manner.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 17.—Over half of the Iowa farmers are now harvesting. The crop is the heaviest ever gathered in the State. The demand for hands is constantly increasing. Large numbers are arriving at the river towns daily, but not enough to gather the crop, an immense amount of which will be wasted for want of hands. The river counties last week were overrun with hands offering to work at from $1.50 to $2, but the farmers there are now freely offering $3 per day. In the central and northern parts of the State there are not over half enough hands to gather the crop in good condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 17.—The prospects for all kinds of crops in McLean County is excellent. It is the general opinion that the yield of corn will be fully up to the average of the last five years. Oats are yielding well. The hay crop is good. The crop of wheat is much more successful than usual here.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The cotton reports from Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana, up to July 11, show a decided improvement in the condition of the crops.

LORD GORDON'S ARREST.

Statements of the Parties Implicated in the Alleged Illegal Arrest of Lord Gordon to the Manitoba Authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 17.—The Fort Garry lines are open to-day, and bring the statements of the prisoners in the Gordon case, permitted to be made in Court. Merriam says he had nothing whatever to do with Gordon's abduction; that Attorney-General Clark invited him at Scratching River to go to Winnepeg and give evidence. On arriving at Clark's office he was arrested, and his money and effects taken without receipt. Twenty-six thousand dollars were thus taken from himself and Fletcher.

Fletcher's statement agreed with Merriam's. He denied having anything to do with Gordon's arrest, but gave advice about hiring a team and Gordon's whereabouts. His attorneys wrote to him about the matter. Their opinion was that the proceedings were correct. He might have left before his own arrest, but he did not know he had done anything against the law.

Capt. Hoy said he was requested to go to Fort Garry and arrest Gordon by Mayor Brackett. Roberts and others were present. They gave him the papers for Gordon's arrest, and assured him the authority was ample. Brackett gave him letters to Nelson, Burbank, Bently, and Consul Taylor, together with a letter of instruction, $200 for expenses, and a letter of credit for more, if needed. Roberts cautioned him that Gordon would shoot, and had got away at Toronto by drawing a revolver. The letter addressed to the Consul contained the legal opinion he was to give the Consul if Gordon was taken from him. He was not promised a reward, but took orders from Brackett as his superior officer. At Fort Garry he showed Fletcher, Bently, and Burbank his letters; learned that Gordon was at McKay's; procured a team and went there. Gordon tried to get away, and called assistance, and a man came at us with a chair. Keegan drew his revolver and told the man to stand back. He did not have his rifle then. It was under the seat in the wagon. He feared a rescue, and had no time to explain, but only used necessary violence in the arrest. Fletcher was not there, and did not give orders. He was not under his direction at any time. Gordon offered 50 sovereigns after his (Hoy's) arrest, to come back to Minnesota and recover the money or bonds stolen from him, but Hoy thought his papers would hold Gordon, and preferred to go to Fort Garry with him.

Keegan's statement was the same as Hoy's. Bently declined making any. Merriam and Fletcher are both sick. The argument comes off at noon to-morrow. There is some excitement at the fort, occasioned by the rumor that our Government will demand the release of the prisoners.

MILWAUKEE.

In Memoriam—A Female Forger Concludes to Plead Guilty—Killed in a Lumber Yard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—During the heavy thunder-storm on Wednesday evening the mast of the yacht Mystic was struck by lightning and shivered to splinters. A remarkable fact in connection with the occurrence was that the vessel suffered no further injury.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed resolutions in memoriam of John Flowers, an old an esteemed member of the Board. The funeral of the deceased takes place to-morrow morning, and will be attended by the Chamber.

Mrs. VanVliet, alias Allen, alias Smith, the brilliant and successful forger and bank operator, now in jail here for swindling Mitchell's bank of a large sum of money on a raised check, has concluded to plead guilty to one of the several charges against her, and will to-morrow be arraigned before Judge Mallony to enter her plea. The woman has operated very successfully in Illinois, Michigan, and other Western States, and is one of the most adroit swindlers ever brought to the notice or our authorities. She is cool and brazen, and has amused the officers by her eccentricities during her imprisonment. She yesterday asked a turnkey to purchase some delicacy, and when informed that her funds were running low, remarked that she would be obliged to revisit Mitchell's Bank. Under present circumstances it is unlikely that she will have an opportunity to resume her rogueries for years to come.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this evening, a boy, named Charles Rohde, was instantly killed at Smith & Reichel's lumber yard, south of the Menominee Canal. He had climbed on a car of a freight train of the St. Paul Railway, and was crushed off and thrown under the wheels by lumber piled beside the track. His skull was badly fractured, his leg cut off, and an arm crushed. The deceased was 12 years of age, and resided at 457 Pierce street, Eighth Ward.

POLITICAL.

The Beer Question in Wisconsin—Call for a Brewers' Congress—The Graham Temperance Law Injurious to Brewing Interests—Other Political Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The Milwaukee Brewers' Association to-day issued a call for a Convention of the brewers and maltsters of Wisconsin, to form a Union for the purpose of securing the repeal of the "Graham law," and protecting the business from further encroachment by Legislative enactment. The call states that, while the brewers were inactive, a comparatively small temperance faction, by systematic action, fastened its talons in the body of the Republican party, and demanded concessions ruinous to the interests of brewers and other kindred industries. The call also indorses the American Constitutional Union for freedom and equality; urges protection against Legislative interference with home industries and trade interests, by the election of men pledged to repeal the Temperance law. The Association calls for the appointment of delegates by local Unions throughout the State, and names the 6th of August as the day of the Convention in this city. It is understood that the representatives will be entitled to seats in the Convention of the American Constitutional Union, which will take place on the day following the Convention of the brewers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, July 17.—The Nominating Convention of the County Farmers' Club assembles in this city on Aug. 1.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Persons traveling to Washington will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made by which the new through line between this city and New York has obtained control of the Union Railroad Company through Baltimore. This difficulty has, up to this time, prevented the use of the Union Railway tunnel, and the Pennsylvania Railway has been running its through trains between New York and Washington by way of Columbia and New York, thus lengthening the route about fifty miles. On Monday next, or as soon thereafter as the Union Railway Company completes its connection with the Baltimore & Philadelphia Road at Canton, this route will be abandoned, and the direct connection with the East will be made by the completed tunnel, and over the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road, as heretofore. What arrangements will be made by the Baltimore & Ohio Road is not known, but for the present the Pennsylvania Road has the advantage.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—A resolution for an adjournment of the Constitutional Convention until next December, to reassemble at that time in Cincinnati, was defeated to-day after a long discussion.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The College Regatta on the Connecticut River Yesterday.

Yale Wins the Freshman and University Races.

A Canadian Wins the Bennett Cup for College Foot-Racing.

Full Report of the Ward-Biglin Sculling-Match.

Racing at Long Branch, Beloit, and Keokuk—Base Ball.

AQUATIC.

THE UNIVERSITY RACES.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dispatches from Springfield, Mass., say: The starting barges have been placed in position for the University race to-day. They comprise every variety of small boat known to watermen—skiffs, scows, and everything short of a dry-goods box. Positions were drawn as follows: University Crews—First, Amherst; second, Agricultural; third, Yale; fourth, Harvard; fifth, Columbia; sixth, Wesleyan; seventh, Williams; eighth, Dartmouth; ninth, Trinity; tenth, Bowdoin; eleventh, Cornell. Freshman Crews—Third, Amherst; fifth, Yale; seventh, Harvard. The first position is 100 feet from the west shore; all others 70 feet apart, and the last 200 feet from the east shore. Any crew not in line within thirty minutes after the gun is fired will be ruled out of the races. The Harvards, who have had their usual good luck in drawing the best position for a start, still admit that their crews and the Agriculturals, Dartmouths, and Cornells stand an equal chance in the race. It is a little remarkable that four of the crack crews, the Amherst, Agricultural, Yale, and Harvard, are, by lot, to row side by side. Rapallo, of the Columbia, is so far recovered that his physicians think he may row, as he is determined to do. The Yale Freshman stroke cannot pull on account of an abscess on his hand. Wood will pull the stroke, a substitute taking his place. Williams is unfortunate to the last. Bernhardt is completely incapacitated, and Adams (Sophomore), who has had but a few days' experience, takes his place and will doubtless pull in the race. The Wesleyan crew is in splendid physical condition. Among the many private bets there are even bets of $50 on the Harvard, Agricultural, and Cornell, against the field; $20 to $60 that Harvard wins over all; $25 to $15 that Harvard beats Bowdoin; $30 to $30 that the Agriculturals will beat the Bowdoins. The Wesleyans, who all along have been pretending that they expected to come out last, are now offering to make even bets against any other crew.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The regatta to-day was a success in every detail. The weather was cool, and, although it sprinkled occasionally, things generally were conducive to sustaining the good humor of the large crowds that flocked by rail and carriage to the scene of the contest on the Connecticut, five miles south of the city. The water was as smooth as could be desired, and there was nothing that the most fastidious oarsman could object to in any respect.

The Freshman race, timed to begin at 6 o'clock, did not come off till seventeen minutes past 4, when a successful start was made, Harvard taking the lead, but she was soon left in the lurch by Yale and Amherst, and Yale finally passed the stake-boat ahead, gaining the race in 17 minutes 53 seconds, Amherst coming next, in 18 minutes 34¼ seconds, and Harvard bringing up the rear in 23 minutes 34 seconds.

The start in the University race was made at about 6 o'clock. It was a hotly-contested affair, and it at first appeared that Harvard had won, and, by mistake, the colors were adjudged to her. The error soon became evident, however, and Yale was finally pronounced the winner.

TIME.

	Min.	Sec.
Yale	16	59
Wesleyan	17	1
Harvard	17	11
Dartmouth	17	27¾
Amherst	17	32
Columbia	17	53¾
Bowdoin	18	7¾
Massachusetts Agricultural	18	19½
Cornell	18	24
Trinity	18	42
Williams	19	25½

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held to-night, Vice-Commodore Osgood presiding. Fifteen new members were elected, including August Belmont, Jr. The time for the annual cruise was referred to the flag officers for settlement, but will be early in August. The $1,000 cup offered by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to be sailed for from Sandy Hook to Cape May, was accepted with thanks; also, four $500 cups, two for schooners and two for sloops, which will be sailed for on the first Thursday in October on the Newport cruise. A letter was received from E. J. Galloupe, of Boston, stating that he had placed his yacht Sprite at the disposal of Prof. Agassiz, for the use of the school of natural history on Kenepease Island, and recommending that the Professor be made an honorary member of the Club. A vote being taken, he was elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REGATTA AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—In the international sail-boat regatta, which was held at Grose Isle, below this city, to-day, several boats participated. The course was about 15 miles, and the winning boat was the Fawn, of Detroit. Her time was one hour and thirty-eight minutes. The second boat in was the Carrie, of Grose Isle. Quite a large crowd of spectators was in attendance.

THE WARD-BIGLIN SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

Springfield, Mass. (July 16), Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

The announcement of the coming race between Biglin and Ward was enough to draw scores of sporting men to this city, the arrivals increasing as the time of the contest drew near. The college regatta was for the instant dwarfed by the nearer contest. The quarters of the crews of Dartmouth and Amherst were thronged by the friends of Biglin and Ward respectively, each party encouraging the men on whom their money was staked, and gaining confidence from his replies. Both of the contestants took short pulls on the river early this morning to limber up their joints for the hardest work they ever did against each other; and well might they work—the championship of America with $500 in money is no light prize to be contested for in 40 minutes. The intense rivalry between them, besides, has been carried to greater extent than among other oarsmen. The families of Ward and Biglin have contested the victory of double-skull races, four-oared matches, and single sculling, over and over, and theirs stand the chief boating names in the country.

With very good water and little wind the boats started off at 5:48, in the presence of a crowd augmented by the delay to five or six thousand, on both banks of the river. The long delay had sharpened the appetites of the hungry sight-seers, and as the men came into line the crowds rushed forward to obtain good positions. Biglin wore green colors, while Ward wore red, the former having the eastern or inside position.

At the above minute Commodore Brady, the referee, standing on the bow of the little propeller Clyde, gave the word, and both men's oars dropped instantly into the water. For a minute neither varied much from an even line across their bows, but at the end of that time Ward began to gain a trifle, steadily increasing it, until at the end of the first quarter mile he led by half a boat's length. The men both pulled a strong, deep stroke, without visible excitement, minding nothing of the yells which came from the shore advising them to pull faster.

Ward rowed nearly his best, while Biglin seemed to care nothing for his rival's gain, expecting probably to tire him out in the closing struggle. Ward gained more and more, and his friends made the air ring with their shouts as he passed them. At the end of the three-quarters or thereabouts, he had clear water between himself and Biglin, and keeping his famous stroke glided across, as by the rules he had a right to do, and took the inside position.

Then, while rowing manfully, with apparently the best prospect of success, Ellis was seen to be pulling strangely, crossing Biglin's bow again, in a manner which showed that something was wrong. Then, suddenly, Biglin's shell shot by, and the anxious watchers saw to their infinite wonder that Ward was sitting still in his boat, with oars hanging idly from the rowlocks. What was the matter? The crowds watching at the beginning of the course saw that he had stopped, and the word went up and down the line. Some said it was a foul, but those closer knew better, and while waiting for a solution of the mystery Ellis Ward's head fell forward on his breast and it was clear that he had been taken suddenly ill. Friends and enemies of the famous oarsman saw this and were chilled alike. It is a chilling sight at any time to see a strong, active man fall in a moment into a state of helplessness, but, in the excitement of a great contest, when thousands are staked on the result, and the feeling of excitement is at its height, such an event strikes harder and deeper upon the spectators. More than one of the assemblage, too, remembered at that moment the death of Renforth in his boat, and feared a like ending to the contest of the day. Few people receive more genuine pity in distress than was felt in every heart present for the young man sitting in that shell.

Biglin kept on his way toward the lower stake without missing a stroke, but several other scullers who happened to be near rowed up to render assistance to their fellow, if he should need it, but exactly the sort of aid needed was now at hand in the shape of the little Clyde, which steamed up directly. Commodore Brady called, "What is the matter?" and the first words of explanation came to those nearest in the reply: "I am sick, give me some water." Ward was assisted into the steamer and his boat cared for. He was then taken ashore as soon as possible and assisted to the Amherst quarters. Here Dr. Doeman, a physician from Thompsonville who saw the trouble, came in and attended to the sick man. Ellis was laid on a bed in an upper room, where he was soon surrounded with sympathizing friends and everything done that could be thought of to ease his condition.

The doctor announced that the direct cause of his patient's distress was congestion of the lungs and vertigo. The sore throat with which Ellis has been troubled for the past week led to the supposition that he may have been coming down with pneumonia. The hard work of rowing strained his chest, and probably strained the blood-vessels. Among the gentlemen who hastened at once to the room where Ward lay were William Blaikie, of New York, all of the remaining Wards who were present at the race, several newspaper representatives, an illustrated sketcher, and James Ten Eyck, the single sculler. All united in expressions of sorrow for the accident, and a belief that some future day would see a finer exhibition of the powers of both men.

When Ellis was a little more comfortable, he explained in a few words the attack of sickness he had experienced. The first feeling he had was of pain in the chest, followed immediately by almost total blindness. He heard Biglin shout something about not crossing his boat, but had not the power to comprehend what should be done. He thinks he must have pulled thirty seconds after the blindness first appeared, not wishing to abandon the race. He has experienced a similar sensation in a less degree on previous occasions, when near the end of a long race, but never at the start. To a suggestion that he might be a little overtrained, Ellis replied that he did not know but that had something to do with it.

Biglin rowed over the five mile course, two and a half miles each way, with one turn, and was greeted with victor's cheers as he came back to the starting. There seemed in truth little enough to cheer over in such a victory, but the fortunate winners of pools, which sold from two to one upward in the victor's favor, were obliged to express their satisfaction in some way when he had finished the race.

Biglin rowed to the steamer to speak to the referee, and was given a piece of advice by one of the most prominent friends of boating in America: "Now, John," said this gentleman, "you don't want to take money won in this way. You are entitled to it, of course, and you can claim it when you choose, but you had better let it lie, and issue a challenge to Ward after he recovers for the same stakes. You would thus be saying: 'I am not afraid of you, and am willing to test my muscle with you fairly.' Now, John, that is what I would advise you to do."

Biglin said he would think about it, and pulled away to his boat-house.

Lest there should be any misunderstanding, Commodore Brady, the referee, states that John Biglin has won the $1,000 put up on the race, and that all bets are to be paid on the victory of Biglin.

A glance at the record of the men shows that Biglin has won nine single-scull matches and lost eight, rowed nine times in winning crews and six times in the losing crew. Ward has been successful in ten single-scull and three crew matches, and defeated in four single-scull matches.

Ward and Biglin have met in single scull contests four times before; each won two. Ward's best time has been one mile, 5:01; two miles, 14:42 at Ingleside; three miles, 21:18. Biglin's best time has been three miles, 23:47; four miles, 31:59; five miles, 39:05. Biglin's races have been nearly all long races of three, four, and five miles, while Ward's have been much shorter.

MIDNIGHT.—John Biglin now states that he will put up the money he won to-day in his race against Ellis Ward, for a similar race, to be rowed under the same conditions any day this week. This is on account of Ward's inability to fairly contest the race, from his sudden illness. The date of this week may be a little too early to allow Ellis to get into suitable condition to accept the challenge, and the race will hardly be liable to come off. The offer of Biglin is variously commented upon by oarsmen in the city.

THE TURF.

KEOKUK RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 17.—A trotting race for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, took place at the Fair Grounds this afternoon, between the Bashaw filly Corisande, owned by Dr. M. W. Hicks, of this city, and the sorrel gelding Red Fox, owned by L. Swearingen, of Oskaloosa, Ia. The animals are each 4 years old, and are the get respectively of the Bashaw stallion Iowa Chief, and the Hambletonian stallion Reconstruction. The match was made with a view of testing the relative merits of the sires as getters of trotting horses. The race was won by Corisande. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Corisande	2	1	1	1
Red Fox	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:12½; 2:08; 2:07; 2:09½.

There will be a trotting race to-morrow afternoon between Iowa Chief and Reconstruction. The former is owned by C. Zale, of this city, and the latter by Mr. Torrence, of Oskaloosa. Both horses have the same record, viz.: 2:36, and it is expected that the race will be a closely-contested one.

BELOIT RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 17.—The most hotly-contested race of the season took place at the Driving Park this afternoon, between Chicago, Pilot Temple, and Mila C., best three in five. Six heats were required. Pilot Temple took the first two easily, Mila C. coming in second both times, with Chicago away in the rear. The third heat was very hot between Pilot Temple and Chicago, resulting in a dead heat. Mila C., coming in last, was drawn, somewhat distressed. In the fourth heat, Pilot led off finely, and was several rods ahead at the half-mile pole, but Chicago caught and passed him on the homestretch, coming in a length ahead. In the fifth heat, Chicago lost the pole at the first turn, and was behind to the three-quarter pole, but rallied handsomely, and, after a very sharp dash down the homestretch, shot under the wire, more than a length ahead. Tremendous excitement and uproar followed this triumph. The sixth heat was easily won by Chicago, Pilot showing a good deal of weakening. Chicago came out in splendid order. Time: 2:27, 2:28¼, 2:28¼, 2:28, 2:28¼, 2:31.

Lady Mack won the 2:35 race, Capitola second, and Matchless third.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 17.—The weather for the third day's races was murky, with a slight rain. The track was heavy. The first race for the West-End Hotel stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oak stakes, value $1,000, added to the sweepstakes of $50 each for fillies, foals of 1870, 1½ miles, 27 entries and 7 starters. The race was won by Alice Mitchell in 3:18, beating Minnie W, second; Medora, third, Conner's Bay Filly, Cottrell's Stewart, and Tabitha, and Quits not placed.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for all horses that won during either meeting, mile heats. There were four starters. The first heat was won by Mary Constant in 1:49, B. F. Carver second, Utica third, and Shylock fourth. The second heat was dead between Shylock and Utica, Mary Constant second. Time, 1:49¾. The third heat and the race was won by Mary Constant on 1:53¾, Utica second, and Shylock third.

The third race was for a purse of $800 for all ages, three miles. It was won by Stockwood in 5:47¾, Wheatly second, John Merriman third, and Gorlitz fourth. John Merriman was very lame.

THE ERIE RACES.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—For the purse of $1,500 on the 2:40 race to-day, the horses Mary Tylor, Chester, O. A. Hickok, Nellie, Billy Pavour, East End, Silver Cloud, Prince Charley, Lady Hill, Reserve, Orange, Billy Black, Frank, and Mollie contended, Lady Hill coming in in 2:41, 2:40¼, 2:41; Nellie second, Billy Pavour third, East End fourth.

Seven horses contended for the $2,700 purse in the 2:30 race—Lady Barker, Spotted Colt, Black Prince, Ohio Boy, Kate Campbell, Annie Helline, and Denmark. Lady Barker was the winner in 2:36½, 2:36¼, 2:41, Ohio Boy being second and Kate Campbell third.

The purse of $500, for pacers, was carried off by Harry in three straight heats. Time, 2:43; 2:32¼; 2:32. John McNary came in second.

TOPEKA MEETING.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to-day, Gov. Thomas A. Osborn was elected to deliver the opening address at the coming State Fair. The Board also resolved to offer a special premium of $2,000 for trotting. There will also be four running races for a special sweepstakes purse.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special from Springfield, Mass., says: The starters in the foot-race for the Bennett challenge cup were Benton, of Amherst; Bowie, of McGill University, Canada; and Phillips, of Cornell. After an exciting struggle, Bowie won. He made two miles in eleven minutes and eighteen and one-half seconds. Phillips was second, and only one second and a half behind, but Benton was distanced. Three thousand people witnessed the race. A special to the *Commercial* says that Benton fell out of the race on the last quarter, having led till then.

NEW YORK.

Custom-House Extortion—War on the Mansard Roofs—A Canard—Personal—Proposed Statue to W. H. Seward—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Last month the Custom-House authorities here made a special order, requiring merchants to take out a special permit in order to sample any goods in bonded warehouses. The charge for each permit was fixed at 20 cents, and it is estimated that from $400,000 to $500,000 would have been thus imposed as a useless tax on importers. The order is in force in no other Custom-House in the country, and merchants here make a vigorous protest against it.

There is no truth in the story, as published by the *Times*, that Hechseher and Gray, the two duelists of this city, who lately fought in Canada, have been indicted. After an examination of the facts, the Grand Jury failed to indict.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17.—To force owners of Mansard roofs to have them removed this year, and replaced by less inflammable roofs, the Board of Underwriters have adopted a resolution levying an additional premium of 1 per cent upon all Mansard roofs after Jan. 1, 1874.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have ordered a copy of the earnings and expenses of each of the Company's steamers to be placed upon the counters in the office for the inspection of the public.

Ex-Senator William M. Graham, late President of the Walkill National Bank, and who has been in the Ludlow Street Jail since February last, under indictment for the misappropriation of $48,000, gave bail to-day in the sum of $25,000, and was released.

Passengers in the steamer City of Merida, who were detained, it is said, at quarantine owing to the yellow fever being on board, arrived in this city to-day. Owing to the action of the Health Officer, who is most anxious not to alarm the public, the nature of the disease is not definitely made known.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observatory, sailed to-day in the Silesia for Hamburg. He will visit his friends in Germany, and attend the Convention of Astronomers to arrange for observing the transit of Venus next year.

Preliminary steps have been taken for erecting a statue to Wm. H. Seward in Central Park.

The Park Commissioners, in reply to the petition of Dr. Osgood and others for a site for the statue of Elias Howe, have resolved that statues of any person will not be erected there until five years after the death of the subject.

The trunk of Mrs. Maxwell, of Salt Lake, a passenger for the Algeria, was robbed of diamonds valued at over $12,000.

Ninety dozen of smuggled kid gloves were captured by the police last night, and two sailors of the steamship Caledonia were arrested as the smugglers.

Mary McGinnis, a servant girl, was arrested for robbing her employer of $4,000 worth of diamond jewelry.

The West Side Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and Throat, chartered by the last Legislature, was organized to-night by the election of officers, and will be opened on Monday next under the management of Doctors Kenneth, Reed, and Stephen de Wolfe, as one of the leading medical charitable institutions of the metropolis.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

Decision of the Investigating Board—Capt. Phillips Suspended for One Year.

HALIFAX, July 17.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the City of Washington, concludes as follows:

On the 2d and 3d of July soundings might have been obtained, and by that means a fresh departure taken, but unhappily the presumption that they were too far to the southward for soundings prevailed, and led the master to neglect this necessary precaution. To this omission, together with the discrepancy in the deviation of the compasses may be attributed the loss of this fine ship. It would appear that a good lookout was kept during the voyage, and that no blame can be attributed to any of the junior officers of the ship. It was imprudent to ignore the dead reckoning between the 26th and 27th of June, which showed the ship was considerably to the northward, and this could not have been due to a current. It must have been shown that the compass had a large amount of easterly deviation. It was also imprudent to pass the Grand Banks of New Foundland without trying for soundings to correct the reckoning, seeing that for six days no observations could be obtained, and that thick weather prevailed for two days. After so passing the Banks it was highly imprudent to continue full speed without taking cast of the lead to show that the ship was off soundings, and particularly so when it ought to have been known by the masters that so much iron and steel had been placed on board the ship since the compass corrections had been obtained. Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that the Master's certificate of service held by William Robert Phillips, Master, should be suspended for the space of one year from the date of the loss of the steamship City of Washington, and this certificate is hereby suspended accordingly.

JOLIET.

A Controversy Settled—Pardoned Convicts—An Insane Murderer—Man Drowned.

JOLIET, Ill., July 17.—The Penitentiary contract with the Illinois Car Company has been changed to the satisfaction of the State authorities, and the building of the Company now in process of erection will be soon completed.

Robert Lowe, alias "Handy Andy," who has served three years of a ten years' sentence, and who is represented as being in the last stages of consumption, was pardoned yesterday. Montgomery Leach, another convict, who has but a few days to live, will be sent home to his mother in Adams County. He is under sentence of ten years for murder. Thomas Dedgan, sentenced to fourteen years for wife-murder in Chicago, is adjudged insane, and will be sent to Jacksonville at once.

George Penniman, an employe of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, was drowned last night, while bathing in Hickory Creek, near this city. The deceased, it is supposed from papers found in his trunk, has a wife residing in Michigan and relatives at Bloomington and Springfield, Ill. Friends desiring further particulars can address Dr. Richards, Coroner of Will County.

THE SHAH.

How He Was Entertained in England.

The Review at Windsor---Boxing---Mock Parliamentary Debate, Etc.

The Review at Windsor.

Kate Field's London (June 27) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Would I go to Windsor with the privileged few to see Her Majesty's troops dance before the King of Kings? Of course I would. Am I not a child of nature? Is not my home among the howling savages of an unlicked, untutored world, and is it not my duty to improve my opportunities and my manners by beholding Shahs and Queens? What we republicans need is the polish acquired by association with the "ruling families of the earth." Feeling this great want, I accepted the invitation with alacrity. All that I had heard of the Shah had endeared him to me. I can conceive of no greater pleasure than sitting beside him at table and receiving the contents of his plate, thrown lavishly up and down the inviting skirt of one of Worth's immaculate dresses. It would add to the satisfaction to know that in his native jungle at Teheran (pronounced *Traon*) the Shah eats alone surrounded by his wives, the favorite among whom stands behind his noble back, and when the noble appetite is appeased the noble fingers plaster the favorite's mouth with the noble leavings. This is what used to be before the invasion of England by the Persian hordes. No one can prophesy the future, for even a Shah is influenced by Western civilization. His table-manners are undergoing a change that must rend Teheran to its centre. He is giving up the use of his Imperial fingers, and resorting to a combination of fork and spoon. The knife still lies in wait for him. He is becoming conscious of deficiencies, as was apparent the other day, when eating in the Queen's presence. His Shahship is very fond of fruit, and on this occasion fell to devouring cherries. What to do with the stones was an unanswerable conundrum. At first he put them into his wine-glasses, but, after filling them up, became ashamed of the ever-increasing quantity, and, to make matters better, threw all upon the waxed floor. Victoria preserved her royal countenance. The remainder of the lookers-on "tittered." "I don't object to the Shah's visit," said the Princess of Wales, when first informed of his coming. "It will be very amusing." She was quite right, but on the whole, wouldn't a monkey from the "Zoo" be more so? . . . . Awaiting the coming of the Shah were peace-abiding Windsorites, nursery-maids and children, and the small army of peddlers always anxious to dispose of what nobody ever needs. An agile youth found a poor market for the photograph of the King of Kings. "Ah, now do buy the poor Shah before he gets worn off his legs," was his dolorous refrain. "What a blessing it is Nasr-ed-deen does not understand English," I thought, as two independent Britons, performing upon a melancholy accordeon, burst forth in a duet all about the illustrious visitor.

O, come and listen to my lay,
O come my ladies dear,
It's about the Shah of Per-si-a
You're certain for to hear.

He's fell in love and run away
With a pretty English gal,
And where's he's gone I hope he'll stay,
This darkey of a pal.

The poetry was touching, yet we were obliged to tear ourselves away in blissful ignorance of ninety-nine equally complimentary verses. Turning to the right of the walk we pushed through policemen, spectators, ginger-beer, wagons, and carriages to the stand, from which we were to witness the review. Ah! it was a pretty sight! On three sides a charmingly green field, closely mown, large enough to deploy 7,000 troops, hedged in by beautiful elms; on the fourth side, banners unfurled, pavilions overflowing with gayly-dressed women, drags top-heavy with England's aristocracy, officers in effective uniforms, sauntering up and down, everybody talking about the Shah and wondering how much longer the show would be postponed. "He asks a great many questions," says one, "and hates music." We all know what he who hath not music in his soul is fit for, and because of his hatred he has been bullied into attending operas and concerts. It must have delighted Patti, Faure, and the other artists of Covent Garden, to sing to a man who would not listen to them, who paid no attention whatever to the stage until the appearance of the ballet, when his lorgnette became glued to his eyes. "That, of course," said a Spaniard. "All men, especially Shahs, understand the universal language of legs."

A Persian's heaven is quickly made;
'Tis but dark eyes and lemonade,

sings the ballad; but really, judging by Shahs, I should say that the "Black Crook" would be the beau ideal of a Persian's Paradise. "He's really quite amusing," observed a lady. "At the Stafford House ball he wondered why the nobility danced. 'Why do you wish to make the effort?' he asked. 'Why do you not order your servant to dance for you?'" "He's a brute," quietly remarked one Englishman. "He's a blackguard," chimed in another. "A dirty blackguard," echoed a third. "A fine pig-sty he'll make of Buckingham Palace with his filthy retinue. Fancy what a condition the kitchen will be in!" A fearful bug has made its appearance in our house, which is about half a mile from Buckingham Palace, and I firmly believe it came from Persia. We call it the Shah-bug, and it is my private opinion that the entire island will be overrun with devouring insects imported with Nasr-ed-deen. Nothing would induce me to occupy Buckingham Palace after the Persian invasion, and as Victoria detests residing in London, she will now have a good excuse for staying at Balmoral.

"He's nothing but a nigger," said a free-born Briton, and at this cue trumpets sounded, cannon resounded, and the royal cortege appeared upon the field. First came mounted officers resplendent in the royal livery of red; then followed royalty in carriages and on horses. They were received with cheers, and passed down the field to inspect the troops drawn up in what would have been a hollow square had there been more sides to it. All along the line was played what is called the Persian Hymn, but as nobody is quite sure that Persia has any hymn, this baptism is apocryphal. It will serve, however, and as one strain sounds very like the refrain of "Johnny comes marching home," I have not a doubt of its Eastern origin.

As a spectacle, the review could not have been finer. Seven thousand troops are not imposing, but 7,000 picked troops, marching, trotting, galloping before you, returning again and again like the supernumeraries of a dramatic pageant, who disappear on one side of the stage only to appear at the other, make a brilliant panorama. Nothing of the kind can be better than the Horse Guards mounted half on black and half on white horses, saddles covered with black and white sheep-skins, silver breast-plates and helmets glistening in the sun, their noble beasts keeping time to the music of the band, and so well held in hand that the lines remain unbroken even in galloping. As troops, the Horse Guards are useless. They cost more than the workers, but they are comparatively few, and are certainly nicer to look at than the Cataract of the Ganges with real livery horses. Then the Life Guards marched magnificently, and military men indulged in enthusiastic applause as they passed in double column. The Highlanders were extremely picturesque in their kilts, bare knees, and towering bear-skins; so also was not the Prince of Wales riding at the head of his regiment. What it is to belong to a ruling family! The Prince of Wales is Colonel of four regiments, draws his pay for all, has the fun of wearing four different uniforms, and never does a day's military work. We haven't quite attained to this, but there is no knowing what the next four years may do for us. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, likewise draws pay for several Colonelcies. He is very fat, very red in the face (like the Prince of Wales), looks good natured (which both ought to be, considering what the nation pays them for doing it), and, they say, swears like a dozen troopers. "The British army is so fine that I am glad there is very little of it," once said a foreign critic. In the centre of the pavilions were congregated the royal spectators, Victoria's open carriage, drawn by four white horses, being most conspicuous, while, in advance, was the Shah, mounted on a dirty white Arab steed, not much bigger than a mule, looking, in spite of his pink tail, silver stirrups, and wonderful holsters, like a discouraged hack. But this is a way Arab horses have. Appearances are deceitful. What they don't know about getting over the ground in the shortest space of time is not worth knowing. Still, the Shah was the most insignificant man on the ground. He is thin, not tall, sharp-visaged, and antipathetic. There was nothing striking about him. He wore a black coat, plaited round the waist, and anything more horrid than a plaited coat is not conceivable—except one that is gathered. On the breast of this ungraceful garment were fastened diamond-shaped emeralds surrounded with pearls, looking, at a distance, like a disconnected checkerboard. On the Imperial head was such a cap as the French soldiers wear in undress uniform, saving that the color was black instead of red. On the Imperial nose rested a pair of gold spectacles that would slip down, and, in consequence, seemed to absorb most of the Imperial attention. Whether the Shah enjoyed the review or not, I cannot say. All I know is that he looked at the pavilions quite as much as he looked at the troops, and turned his horse's back on the review whenever a favorable opportunity occurred. Once or twice the Prince of Wales rode to his side and talked for a few moments; several times the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with him, and was rewarded with a Persian sabre presented to him by order of the Shah before the beginning of the sham fight. His Highness seemed to be immensely tickled and handed it over to the Queen, who examined it closely, while Nasr-ed-deen stared on immovable, as if he regulated creation, and the creatures about him were children, to be endured, and occasionally encouraged. The supreme moment arrived when John Brown and the Queen's footman got off the royal box and produced a small luncheon-basket. John Brown is a sturdy, gray-haired Scotchman, who might pass for a respectable father of a respectable family. The footman was resplendent in red, but otherwise resembled the rest of his noble breed. Who was the basket for? It was small. It certainly would not "go round." What was in it? First came out a bottle of stout. This was poured out into one glass and handed to Her Majesty. Then came some sandwiches. These were placed on one plate and handed to Her Majesty. How could I see? By the finest Field-glass that my two eyes ever looked through. "Whatever are they doing?" asked one of my neighbors. "Madame," I answered, "Her Majesty is drinking stout and eating sandwiches." "You don't say so. Well, she does eat immensely!" It may be republican prejudice, but really if I'd been English I'd have been ashamed of my Queen. To sit in a carriage and eat and drink by herself, with Shahs, Royalty, Lords, Commons, and people around, with lunch not long gone before and dinner not far distant, struck me as decidedly vulgar. If the Shah had then and there invoked his Imperial coffee-pot and hookah, the picture would have been complete. But no, he turned and gazed impassively, and if he thought queer things, he kept them to himself. So, too, did the Czarowitz, a tall, fair Russian, who kept his horse in the background and seemed a model of unobtrusiveness—which amused me immensely, considering the relative positions of Russia and Persia, and how the Shah is nothing more nor less than Baron Reuter's paid man. Never mind; Russia does n't care. And apropos, do you know why the Duke Alexis was sent to America and is still kept traveling all over the world? Because he was absurd enough to fall in love with a charming young woman below him in station, because he was yet more absurd to marry her, because his father became very much enraged at this outrage, and because the parental order went forth to separate the pair, in the hope of killing love by separation. Nice, is it not? The more I think of it, the more I see reasons for sympathy between a despotism and a republic like our own. But to return to Windsor. Side by side sat the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Czarevna, both dressed alike, both womanly and pretty. The Czarevna is fresher, and they do say that she was sent to England because the Shah admired her, and thus to counteract any effect produced upon him by the Princess of Wales. I don't believe it, but what difference does that make? The average Englishman thinks Russia is the root of all evil. If cholera, or a financial panic, or rinderpest, or potato famine, or an Alabama treaty disturbs public peace, Russia is to blame.

Prize-Fighters and Ladies--Parliament and the Abbey--Troubles in Persia.

London (July 2) Correspondence of the New York World.

The servants at Buckingham Palace have been wholly floored in their attempts to master the names of the members of the Shah's suite, and they got out of the difficulty by numbering them! There is a report made every day to the Lord Chamberlain of what happens at the palace, and in this report appears such entries as these: "No. 9 came home drunk and incapable in a four-wheeled cab last night—paid cabby 2s. 6d.; "No. 4 did not arrive at all last night; No. 11, who last saw him, reports that he left him at the corner of Piccadilly and Regent street in company with some ladies."

Yesterday the Shah was greatly entertained by the Marquise of Queensberry, who brought to the palace a number of prize-fighters. Gen. Hardinge, who was on duty at the time, was quite horrified. "How many of them have you got?" asked he of the Marquis. "Six," was the reply. "My God!" exclaimed the General, "we can't let six go in; they might knock us all on the head and walk off with all the jewels and plate." A compromise was effected; two of the best of the bruisers were allowed to enter with the Marquis; they first fought with each other, and then the Marquis, who is the best boxer in the kingdom, tried a few rounds with each of them, handsomely drawing the claret from one and knocking the other down. The Shah was perfectly charmed. He said it was the best thing he had seen in England. He gave each of the men a handful of coin, and bestowed upon the Marquis a magnificent pipe, mounted with rubies and emeralds.

It is quite true that the number of the Shah's suite will be increased upon his return to Persia. Five ladies from London will be in his train; perhaps an equal or a greater number will join him in Paris. But it is not true, I believe, that these ladies are to be lodged not very far from Herat, at a place which will hereafter be known as Sherat.

When the Shah entered the House of Lords yesterday afternoon there was no business going on, and their Lordships (of whom there was a good attendance, including a strong array of Bishops) were kind enough to get up a mock debate for his delight, the Duke of Rickmond making a speech upon the wicked practice of the War Department in enlisting soldiers who measured less than 33 inches around the chest. When the Shah went into the House of Commons the bill under consideration was one for the repair of a country road; but to amuse His Majesty a division was called for upon it, and the members, with Gladstone at their head, went through their paces to show him how the thing was done. It was very good-natured in them; but it was very childishly good-natured, all the same.

From the Parliament House the Shah was taken over to Westminster Abbey, and there some strange things occurred. His Majesty, you will remember, had received his first impressions of a Christian church in the beautiful Cathedral at Brussels. There he saw a cathedral where the religion of those who built it was still preached; he saw altars before which sacred lamps were burning, and at the feet of which the King, his guide, reverently knelt; he saw pictures, statues, flowers, and worshipers. At Westminster—more beautiful in itself than the Brussels Cathedral—he saw nothing but tombs and some moth-eaten banners depending from the roof of Henry VII.'s chapel. Dean Stanley met him at the west entrance and conducted him up the splendid nave that leads to the high altar, at the side of which is the tomb of Edward, saint, confessor, and king. The altar is bare, two candlesticks and an alms-basin are its only ornaments. The Shah, remembering what he had seen at Brussels, and struck by the contrast, put some questions to Dean Stanley, which the latter had a little difficulty in answering.

You may remember that a correspondent of the *World* at Teheran, immediately after the departure of the Shah upon his present tour, wrote to you that while it was easy enough for His Majesty to leave his Empire, he might find it difficult to return to it. And now I find that on his arrival at Kazween the Shah sent the following telegram to the Prince Governor of Bushire:

We have arrived here safely en route to Europe. May the Lord be your protector. The loyalty and bravery of the Persians are far-famed, and it is to be hoped that their behavior during our absence will be such as to make their faces white when we return. But should anything happen let it be known that we shall be on the spot by telegraph, and the punishment will be severe. We have stationed an army at Gandoman, and have instructed the Nayab es Saltanah at Teheran to give you all help and assistance; and should you require, you can call out regiments of Sarbazes. Keep the country quiet. Your post is confirmed. We have none better than you. We go. God protect you.

Evidently all is not so pleasant in Persia as it might be.

The Martin County Tragedy—Narrow Escape from the Vigilants.

From the New Albany Ledger, July 14.

Last week we gave an account of the murder of Walter Wilman by a man named Able, which were furnished us by a correspondent at Shoals. From the Princeton *Democrat* we glean additional particulars, and which show how nearly Martin County came to a repetition of the Heffren tragedy at Salem. From this account it would appear that it was from no lack of purpose on the part of the vigilants that Able was not hung to a railroad bridge, but the prudence of the Sheriff, who knew the danger. The *Democrat's* account differs somewhat from the statement of our correspondent, but they are substantially the same. We, however, give the version of the former:

On Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant, Able was quarreling with some persons whom he imagined had not treated him just right, when he seized a club lying in the street and struck Walter Wilman. The boy had given no provocation to Able; was merely looking on at the quarrel without having done or said anything whatever to him. The blow knocked the boy down, and as he was lying stunned from the effects, Able kept beating him with the club until he was seized by some of the bystanders and the club wrested from him. The first blow had fractured the boy's skull and he died in a few minutes after he was released from the clutches of this demon in human shape. Able was arrested by the Sheriff of Martin County, and the death of the boy created such an excitement that the Sheriff, fearing that Able would be treated to a dose of lynch law, brought him to Washington and placed him in jail at that place, instead of putting him in the Marion County Jail. About midnight a body of men made their appearance at the Marion County Jail, demanded the keys of the jailor, and, on being refused, seized the jailor and took the keys away from him by force, and made an examination of the jail to see if they could find Able. Not finding the man they were searching for, they released the jailor and quietly dispersed. The men were disguised in such a way as to prevent recognition, and expressed a determination to hang Able to the railroad bridge at Shoals if they found him. The prudent forethought of the Marion County Sheriff prevented the enactment of a scene similar to the hanging of Heffron at Salem; but it seems that hanging is almost too good for such a wretch as this man Able has shown himself to be.

UTES AND ARAPAHOES.

Trouble Between Redskins in the Vicinity of Denver.

From the Denver Tribune, July 12.

For some time past the Arapahoe Indians have been on the war-path. They were especially desirous of meeting their old and inveterate enemies, the Utes. In the early part of the present week a party of the latter collided with a band of Arapahoes on the Big Muddy, and the Utes claim the killing of five Arapahoes and the taking of a scalp. Flushed with success at this nominal victory, the Utes started pell-mell for Denver on the night after the fight, leaving three runners to warn the settlers of the coming of the Arapahoes. The victors reached our suburbs yesterday, camping near the Villa Park House.

The Arapahoes who escaped this terrible massacre (!) sent runners to the main camp of the tribe, and three war parties were at once organized for the pursuit and revenge. One of these bands, numbering forty-seven of the flower of the tribe, and as fine looking warriors as ever lifted hair, arrived at West Bijou yesterday morning, and last night were encamped at Box Elder, on the Kansas Pacific. They are aiming for Plum Creek, where a large party of Utes are now in camp, and should the belligerents come in contact the fight would probably be a bloody one—for Indians.

The runners who were left behind by the Utes to warn the settlers of the coming of the Arapahoes, caused considerable alarm among the inhabitants of the region, as the latter cannot tell a Ute from an Arapahoe.

It is thought that if the Arapahoes come this way and collide with the Utes, they will also commit depredations on the settlers.

Mr. R. Tate arrived here last night from the scene of the original fight, and at once sought Gov. Elbert for the purpose of holding a consultation with him on the situation. There is a company of United States cavalry stationed at River Bend, on the Big Sandy, 81 miles from Denver, on the line of the Kansas Pacific, and Mr. Tate desired Gov. Elbert to order them up this way for the purpose of driving the Arapahoes back to their own grounds.

From the fact that Araphoes were seen as late as last night at a point not further from Denver than Box Elder (twenty miles), it is apparent that they mean business.

The Utes have been crowding in and about our city ever since their fight at Big Muddy, and are evidently about as badly scared as the red man allows himself to become. If it were not for the quasi protection afforded them by being allowed to camp about the city limits and loaf in the city proper, it is evident the Arapahoes would make mince-meat of them in less than no time.

The chiefs of the Utes were in consultation part of the morning, as to their programme for the future, but their main reliance is on their pale-face allies. The very name of Arapahoe makes the bravest of the Utes shiver, and, knowing as they do, that the former are almost in striking distance, they are in a decided pickle—even going so far as to postpone their scalp-dance which had been set for last night.

The quiet farmers and gardeners residing along the classic shades of the Platte, were aroused from their lethargy, about half-past 10 o'clock this morning, by unearthly shouts, frequent and heavy fusilades of guns and pistols, and horrible war-whoops. The occasion of this unusual demonstration was nothing more nor less than a principal entry of the Utes into our city, carrying a long pole, from the top of which swung the ghastly scalp of an Arapahoe.

The band numbered between fifty and sixty, and was in command of Piah and Johnson, the rival captors of the dead Arapahoe. The warriors were bedaubed with the usual amount of ochre, and arrayed in flimsy scarlet and brazen beads. They got up pandemonium generally, and were in the very height of revelry when they were stopped at the Larimer street bridge by the Sheriff and two policemen, and their further progress stayed. The programme was to march through the city, and on their return to camp indulge in a regular war and scalp-dance. Being prevented from their promenade through the city we presume they will try to make up for their disappointment in their own aboriginal style as the day progresses.

The only danger to be apprehended, so far as the settlers are concerned, from the Arapahoe incursion and pursuit, arises out of the latter's belief that the whites are protecting the Utes. If, therefore, the Arapahoes are prevented by the whites from satisfying their revenge on their Indian foes, there is danger of their turning on the settlers. In this event we should have many heart-rending outrages to record.

We hope, however, that such results will be avoided. Gov. Elbert has telegraphed the officer commanding the cavalry company, which is stationed at River Bend, informing him of the condition of affairs, and requesting him to put his command in motion at once.

Should the affair assume a more serious aspect, the Governor will order out the Scouts and give them a taste of actual service in the field. The Governor expresses himself as not being at all apprehensive of any danger to settlers in the section of country where the trouble has taken place, and thinks there is no cause whatever for alarm among our people.

Western Manufactures and the Protective Tariff.

From the Yorkeville (Ill.) News.

It is a historical fact that manufactures have always, even from colonial existence, and without regard to protective laws, kept pace with the general development of the country. We manufacture less of some articles than we use, while we manufacture an excess of others. The surplus of one sort is exported and the proceeds invested in those things of which there is a scarcity. It is precisely the same as regards the productions of the soil; we have a large surplus of some products, as grain, cotton, rice, etc., etc., while we are obliged to import sugar, tea, coffee, and many other articles. What we should do, as a nation, would be to engage only in those pursuits which will pay, and have nothing to do with those that require a bounty from other interests to make them profitable. If we can raise corn and cotton cheaper than we can manufacture iron and broadcloth, let's do so, and, like sensible people, exchange our surplus for what we most need. We now manufacture more than four-fifths of all the fabrics we use, but the protectionists would have all this and every other industry taxed for the sake of forcing the manufacture of the other less than one-fifth. In an economical sense this is the foolishest sort of folly. As THE TRIBUNE says, Western manufactures extend and prosper, not only without Government aid, but in spite of enormous burdens imposed by the Government. Therefore those who would hasten the extension of such legitimate manufactures as properly belong to us, should demand the entire removal of all legislative restrictions.

A Supposed Dead Man Packed in Ice and Dies From Its Effects.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, July 11.

Mr. R. P. Mink, of Kalamazoo, Mich., road master on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, died last Monday under very remarkable circumstances. While directing his groom in the attendance on the horses, he suddenly dropped and, as was supposed, expired.

The weather being warm, the body was packed in ice and brought down to this city *en route* for Valparaiso, Ind., for interment.

Arriving at the destination where full preparations had been made for the funeral, the friends and relatives were thunderstruck to find evident signs of life about the body. It perspired freely. The funeral was of course delayed, and yesterday afternoon blood flowed freely. Restoratives were applied, but without effect, and R. P Mink is now a dead man, but it is past question that he was consigned to his icy tomb while life was still abundant, as the fact of his having so well withstood the awful confinement attests.

THE LOUISVILLE SCARE.

Five Fire-Alarms in One Night.

The Public Library Building Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 16.

Three fires, breaking out almost simultaneously in three centres of the business portion of the city, startled the whole population of Louisville last night, and attracted tens of thousands of people upon the streets. For a time it seemed that a concerted attempt had been made to burn down the city, and an extraordinary degree of alarm was felt. Mayor Jacob, acting very wisely under the circumstances, telegraphed to Indianapolis and Cincinnati for help, and several engines were immediately furnished by the latter city in response, and shipped upon a special train on the Short-line Road for Louisville.

It is impossible to express upon paper the terror which pervaded the crowds gathered upon the streets after the handsome Bamberger & Bloom Block, on Fourth street, was discovered to be in flames and the danger to the Public Library building was so imminent. The three alarms coming so closely together gave good foundation to the almost universal belief that the three were the works of incendiaries, and every ear was intent to catch a fifth and a sixth alarm announcing the presence of the scoundrels in another portion of the city.

The crowd rushed from one fire to another, but finally congregated in one great mass in front of the burning buildings on Fourth street. As we write, at nearly 4 o'clock a. m., they still linger by hundreds before the blazing ruins, and the puff and whistle of the engines still at work sustain the intense excitement. Should it be discovered that incendiaries were really at work, it would go hard indeed with them if they are captured. Such another night has, perhaps, never been known before in Louisville.

The engines telegraphed for by Mayor Jacob, who lent active assistance to the arrangements before the burning buildings, were immediately sent by the Fire Department of Cincinnati to the Short-line depot at that city, and a dispatch forwarded to this city asking again if they were needed. The reply was then sent back announcing that they were not.

THE FIRST ALARM.

At twenty-two minutes past 9 o'clock an alarm was sent in from Box No. 3, situated at the corner of Calhoun and Adams streets. We understand from the fire-alarm telegraph operators that this, a false alarm, was sent in by a man who happened to see a few sparks ascending from Long's chair-factory. In the light of subsequent events the statement of this man seems doubtful. Another report was to the effect that a second fire had broken out from some unknown cause in the lumber-yard of Charles Long & Bros., chair-factory, on the corner of Washington and Webster streets, but before the engines arrived the flames were extinguished by means of buckets of water.

THE SECOND FIRE.

At about fifteen minutes before 10 o'clock private watchman James A. Thornton, while walking his beat on the north side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh, discovered a very bright light in the second story of Conrad Euhler's confectionery, No. 229 Market, and in a moment afterward it was discovered that the building was on fire. Thornton ran immediately to the store, and, after forcing an entrance, ran up stairs and found the front room, in which was stored a large amount of candies, all ablaze, and from appearances the fire originated in one of the barrels containing candy and packed with fine shavings. The alarm was sounded from Box No. 37 (Central Station), but before the engines could be brought out the flames had spread to No. 227, occupied by Jake Thorne, dealer in stoves and tinware, and to No. 31, a china and glassware store, occupied by Charles Rosenheim. Before a stream of water could be brought to bear the flames had rushed through the confectionery to the fourth story, and burst through the roof of the house in the rear, while dense volumes of smoke and flame issued from the windows in front, and for some time a serious conflagration was threatened. But the second alarm having brought several engines to the place, the fire was under control in a few minutes after the firemen got to work.

THE THIRD ALARM.

At 10:40 o'clock p. m., and immediately succeeding the alarm from the Central Station, the bells rung out No. 41, which proved to be a fire in the building on Third street, between Main and Water, owned by Herbert & Wright, one-half of it being occupied by them with their mill-furnishing establishment, and the other by the Climax tobacco factory, owned by J. E. Withers & Co. The fire originated in the third story of the tobacco factory, and in the back part. The cause is as yet a mystery. The only tangible theory was that it had been struck by lightning. There had been no fire of any kind in this building for a week past, and the engine had not been running for eight days. Incendiarism seems to be out of the question, as the building was securely locked.

The fire spread along the third-story floor, and, leaping to the roof, ran along it to Herbert & Wright's, and before water could be obtained the entire upper story of the two buildings was blazing.

The engines were delayed somewhat on account of the preceding fire, and when they began playing it appeared as if the whole block would go. In about an hour, however, they had the fire fully under control, and at 12 o'clock it was extinguished.

THE FOURTH ALARM.

At a quarter to 12, while the whole Fire Department was still engaged on the Third-street fire, a fourth alarm was sounded from Box 42. Almost in a moment the building was all in flames, and the fire had eaten into the next store of the block, in the second story, which was occupied by an insurance agent. The firemen fought this with all their power, but the supply of engines was not sufficient, and they fought against heavy odds. The whole of this block, which belonged to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., was doomed, and the fire steadily worked up to the top of the building and downward to the vacant first store.

Meanwhile the next store south, occupied by E. H. Vernon & Co., grocers, who had carried their stock out early, was invaded by the flames, which were an almost incredibly short time in destroying everything inflammable in the building. The fire burst out of the windows of each story in rapid succession, and poured through the small, round ventilators in the attic, from each of which poured a tongue of smoke and gas which turned into roaring flame.

The fire soon rolled up from the roof of Vernon's building against the Public Library building, exciting the liveliest apprehension in the crowd. But a heavy fire-wall, rising 16 feet above the roof of the Library building, afforded ample protection, and the wall was not even warmed by the fierce conflagration which poured against it.

The cornice of the Library building caught on fire two or three times, and once it seemed that the flames would catch the Mansard roof, when the fragile nature of that structure would have rendered the case almost hopeless. But, happily, the wind changing, carried the flames away, and the building was safe.

While this was occurring on the southern limit of this fire, on the north it was rapidly getting the buildings it attacked. The roof and interior walls fell in, carrying with them a section of the rear wall. As the frame of the roof fell in, the tin covering wrapped itself upon the front wall. The ascending blast within caused the inner end of the half floating roof to rise, when it all came down upon the sidewalk with a crash, waving as it fell, and laid in front of the fire rolled up in a compact mass. This was soon followed by the other roof.

At one time it seemed that the fire would be soon under control, when it burst out through the roof of Pargny's restaurant, the young flames showing all the vigor of those which were ascending at their side. The flame was hard to extinguish, and the flood of water poured upon it was very great, running through from one floor to another as through a sieve, ruining everything perishable in each story. But the firemen continued the battle, in which, we are informed, the Jeffersonville and New Albany engines gave great assistance, and gradually one after another were withdrawn, and about 3 o'clock this morning the last flame had been extinguished, and nothing was left for the engine on watch to do but to prevent the embers growing into flames. Thus ended the fearful night of fire, where five alarms and three great fires perplexed and exhausted the firemen and kept our citizens in great excitement and apprehension.

For fully half an hour the Public Library building was in imminent danger. It seemed for a time that it could not be saved. But as the danger increased help sprung up from every quarter. The cry was, "Save the Library building!" and lustily was it uttered by many voices. Friends from everywhere came to help. For every point of danger on the vast roof there were dozens of volunteers to guard. The young and the old came manfully and eagerly to the rescue. A hundred willing and daring souls were upon the roof and at the windows with buckets and hose, and a dozen or more guarding about the room with fire extinguishers strung upon their shoulders. If a spark or a cinder lighted upon the roof, it was extinguished at once. By such efforts and care, the building was saved until the fire-engines returning from the other fires in the city got in full play upon the adjacent buildings that were burning. The firemen did nobly, and soon the devouring element yielded. The Public Library made a narrow, and, we might add, a providential escape. Its vast collection of books, and curiosities, and pictures, and statuary are saved for the people, and valuable indeed is the preservation. Had it been consumed, the loss would have been irreparable, but it is saved for the free use and enjoyment of the people. The other buildings which were destroyed can easily be replaced, but if the 40,000 valuable books, and 250,000 curiosities, and hundreds of pictures, statues, etc., had been consumed, they could not have been soon replaced, and perhaps never. The firemen in the direction of the nozzles were so exact and careful that not a drop of water got upon the books. They deserve great credit for the exceeding care with which they preserved the library from destruction. Water would have been nearly as bad upon the books as fire, but the water was kept from them by the care of the firemen, and thus the library is preserved unhurt to the people.

THE FIFTH ALARM.

While the Fourth-street fire was raging in its greatest fury, a fifth alarm was sounded from Box No. 6. One engine and a hook-and-ladder wagon started for the place designated, but were turned back on information that the alarm was false.

A BARON'S WIFE-MURDER.

An Old Man Shoots His Wife Because She Wants to Go on the Stage, and Then Kills Himself.

Few murders have recently created a more profound sensation in the old world than the shooting of the young and beautiful Baroness Avlina von Gilmann, at Fryeberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, by her aged husband, the Baron von Gilmann, who had formerly been a Major in the German army, and who for many years had lived in retirement at an elegant chateau. Baron von Gilmann, at the time of the murder, was fully 70 years of age. He had never been married during his long life, until in the summer of 1871 he made, at the fashionable watering-place of Wildbad, the acquaintance of a beautiful girl, Alvina Weil, the only daughter of a widow in very humble circumstances. The young girl made so deep an impression upon the heart of the old Baron that he offered his hand to her, which she accepted with some hesitation, but finally, giving way to the importunities of her mother, who was dazzled by the wealth and aristocratic position of M. von Gilmann, they were married in the fall of 1871, and lived apparently in serene happiness at the husband's chateau. The young wife was greatly pleased at the lavish liberality with which the Baron treated her, and carefully avoided giving him any cause for jealousy. His acquaintances, who knew him as a proud, irascible man, were surprised at the change which his temper seemed to have undergone since his marriage. For since then he was all gentleness, and he never gave way any more to bursts of passion, to which he had formerly often been subject.

In the winter of 1872 Baron von Gilmann and his wife frequently visited the Fryeburg Theatre, and an irresistible mania for the stage suddenly seized the young Baroness. She asked her husband if he had any objection to her becoming an actress, and, when he told her she could not, she flew into a violent passion, and declared with streaming eyes that she would commit suicide if not permitted to become an actress. Violent scenes henceforth repeatedly took place. The Baron was inflexible, and his stage-struck wife finally solemnly promised not to annoy him any further. Secretly, however, she conceived the idea of gratifying her irresistible whim, even if it should lead to a separation from her husband. She wrote to Herr Bauernfeld, manager of the German theatre at Strasburg, a letter, in which she asked his advice as to her project of going on the stage. She sent him her photograph, and informed him also that she had expensive jewelry and fine dresses enough to appear in good style upon the stage. Bauernfeld wrote her a very sensible reply:

Madame: Jewelry and fine dresses do not make an actress. In order to become one you must have talent and perseverance, without which even a lady of your fine appearance would inevitably fail. If you will come to Strasburg, and allow me to examine your qualifications for the stage, I may give you more encouragement; but understand that the "boards" are treacherous. Nine out of ten, who have tried it, have found them too slippery. ANDV. BAUERNFELD.

This letter fell accidentally into the hands of the old Baron, and caused him to fly into a terrible rage. He hastened to his wife, and with trembling hands held the missive that was to prove fatal to both of them under her eyes. "Wretched woman," he cried, "what have you written this man?" The Baroness was greatly frightened, and tried to pacify the old man by telling him that Bauernfeld's letter was in answer to one she had written to him months ago. The Baron now demanded the key of her writing desk, which he did not obtain until resorting to personal violence. In the desk he found another letter almost completed by the Baroness, and addressed to the manager of the Stuttgart Theatre. His rage now knew no longer any bounds. Almost foaming at the mouth, he rushed to his bedroom and speedily reappeared before his terrified wife with a loaded revolver in his hand. She fell upon her knees, and, in a heartrending voice, implored him not to kill her. "Yes," he cried, "you have disgraced my honorable name—you shall die—and I will not survive the disgrace, either." He then fired three shots into his wife's breast, and then blew out his brains. When the servants, hearing the report of the pistol, rushed into the room, they found their old master stretched on the floor, and stone dead. The young Baroness lay close to him, in a pool of blood. The feeble moans which she uttered showed that she was not yet dead. Medical aid was promptly summoned, but it was at once ascertained by the doctor that recovery was out of the question. She lingered five days in the greatest agony, and then died. Her remains and those of her husband were buried on the 19th of May in one coffin at the cemetery at Fryeburg.

The Anti-Monopoly Party of Iowa.

From the Des Moines Leader.

The *Leader* has watched with interest the progress of the Anti-Monopoly movement in the State. The first positive step toward an organization was taken in Washington and Muscatine Counties, and this was done before there was any action taken by the Republican party.

In Muscatine County the farmers had a mass convention early in the spring, in which the Hon. S. G. McNutt took a prominent part. At that time it was supposed that the Grangers as a body could be drawn into a support of such men as McNutt. This notorious demagogue managed to get on the Committee on Resolutions indorsing his own conduct as a Senator. Mr. McNutt was the man who bought his ticket on the railroad far enough to take him out of the county, and then traveled all over the State on passes. This imposition of demagogues had much to do in hindering the movement. But the farmers had sense enough and courage enough to throw him overboard, but it took time to rid the movement of the stain. The farmers went on and triumphed in this case, and, in the meantime, other counties were at work to organize and perfect local organizations. At the second Convention of farmers in Muscatine County, a request was made that a State Convention of representative anti-monopolists assemble for the purpose of forming a State organization. The duty of calling this State Convention was devolved upon the farmers of Polk County, it being the capital county, and in a position to start the organization. The duty was performed, and five representative men called the State Convention which is to meet August 13. Since this call has been made, not less than one-third of the counties in the State have responded to the selection of delegates. These counties have generally passed resolutions of the same character and of very similar import. The disposition generally manifested seems to be to secure a harmony of the opposition elements; to secure an organization independent of present parties, whose object will be to secure a complete political reformation in the State. Every one of these counties where these conventions have been held complain of the mismanagement of local affairs. County officers have been stealing or neglecting their duty to such an extent that reformation is demanded. Salaries are kept up to a war basis, and jobs are constantly being made to enrich the office-holders, and taxes are levied without regard to the impoverished condition of the country and the tax-payers. Officials elected under and by a triumphant party refuse to return to a peace-footing basis, and everything is run in a reckless manner. The State has been kept in the hands of politicians, and rings and combinations have secured large appropriations which should have been postponed, at least for the present. State officials have put their hands in the Treasury, and others have neglected to take the steps to prevent it.

These are some of the causes which led to and encouraged the independent organization, and this explains the reason for its strength to-day. What the progress of the movement shall be hereafter, the prudence and energy of the men who have started it must determine. Thus far they have managed quite well to steer clear of demagogue leadership. A few remain to plead for favor. These must be cast overboard, and the entire organization freed of their pernicious influence.

And now is the day of labor. Every county in the State should be represented at the State Convention. And the organization should be perfected as early as possible. This done, the work of reform is easy and the result certain.

A PECULIAR FUNERAL.

No Crape, No Mourning Dresses, No Clergyman, No Imposing Train of Coaches—Shakspeare Quoted Instead of the Bible.

From the New York Sun, July 14.

Mrs. Utica V. Claflin Brooker was buried yesterday, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, at 6 East Thirty-fourth street. Mrs. Brooker died on Wednesday night, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, having been confined to her bed about ten days, a greater portion of which time she was unconscious. Her relatives were with her in her last moments, but she was unable to speak to them. No crape was tied to the bell-knob, nor indeed was there any indication of death in the house. Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin told Mr. Joseph Young, the undertaker, that they desired no display; that they should have none of the hollow mockery, as they termed it, which surrounds the funerals of the times. They grieved for the loss of their sister, but did not propose to make any outward exhibition of that grief. All they wished was quietly to follow her to her last resting-place. Accordingly, yesterday morning the remains were placed in a plain casket, a plate on whose lid bore the inscription, "Mrs. Utica V. Claflin Brooker, died July 9, 1873, aged 31 years." The body was attired in a pink silk wrapper, with lace encircling the neck and wrists. A beautiful white flower was on the breast. Choice flowers were strewn on the casket, which rested in the front parlor.

The venerable father and mother, and Mrs. Miles, a sister of Mr. Brooker, sat at the head of the casket, and opposite each other and near the foot were Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. The latter were neatly attired in dark clothing, and delicate white roses were on their breasts. They were surrounded by many of their literary friends, among whom were the well known Western humorist, Mr. Alfred Burnett, and Miss Helen Nash. None of the family wore mourning. The father's grief was almost uncontrollable. Tears filled the eyes of the others as they listened to the touching address of Mr. Lucien S. Crandall, formerly editor of a newspaper in Syracuse. It was the desire of the family that no clergyman should officiate, but that some one who knew their dead relative should say a few last words over her remains. Mr. Crandall is a young man of fine address. He began with a quotation from Hamlet:

One woe doth tread upon another's heel,
So fast they follow. Your sister's dead.

Then followed a line from Macbeth:

She should have died hereafter.

The speaker dwelt upon the virtues of the dead and what she might have been, repeating with emphasis at intervals, "Cut off at thirty-one—by marriage." (Referring to her marriage, which is said to have marred her happiness and sent her to her grave.) He was satisfied that had she made no mistake in securing a partner for life she might have outshone many of the women of her day, as she was gifted with great powers and would have sought to accomplish great works. He spoke a few kind words to the father and mother, and then addressed the sisters, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, who, he said, had braved a felon's cell, and bade them do what was right and have no fear.

The address occupied about twenty minutes, and at the close the relatives and friends took a last view of the body. Then there was a few moments' quiet meditation. The neighbors were unaware that there was a funeral in the house until a plain hearse and four carriages drove up before the door. Then the front door was opened and four of the undertaker's men bore the casket to the hearse. Following them was the venerable Mrs. Claflin, Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin, weeping, and an intimate friend of the family, who seated themselves in the first carriage. In the next carriage were the venerable father, a daughter, Mrs. Miles and two friends; other friends filled the two remaining carriages. The quiet, unostentatious funeral procession moved down Fifth avenue to Broadway, and thence to South Ferry, crossing to Greenwood Cemetery. In the cemetery Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin broke down, and their mother tried to comfort them in vain. The casket was placed in the receiving vault, and then the carriages returned to New York.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

Their Doings at Thayer, Kan.

Thayer, Kan., (July 12) Dispatch to the Kansas City Times.

This has been one of the greatest days in the history of Southern Kansas, and one long to be remembered after the people are quieted down from their agitation.

At an early hour this morning people began to pour in from all parts of the compass, in wagons, on foot, and on horseback, all bound for the grounds, which were arranged on the west side of the town for the assembly. To look across the prairie now towards Osage Mission reminds one of a long train of army wagons, as if in retreat after being partly scattered. Seven hundred and sixty seven wagons were counted upon the ground, averaging about seven per wagon, besides several hundred on horseback and on foot, making a total in all of fully 6,000 people, a large proportion of them being of the fair sex. The streets were hung with flags and mottoes, one of the latter being the original inscription, "United we are Settled, Divided we Skedaddle." "Old Monopoly" was hung in effigy on a street corner near the depot, bearing an inscription that, "At last his time has come." The crowd was one of the most orderly ever seen, and, though they came determined to resist the encroachments of the railroads upon what they considered their rights, yet not an angry word was heard in all the vast assemblage.

A number of banners were carried through the streets, and on the ground, bearing the following inscription: "Where is that man who eats and sleeps with the settlers? Tell him dinner is ready;" "Railroad cars come into Court," (signed) "Settlers of Shiloh;" "Our homes peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

At half-past 11 o'clock the speakers arrived, and three cheers were given for them. The band played a loyal air, after which the Rev. Mr. Lowe, of this place, invoked a blessing upon the assembly. The Hon. W. L. Simmons was then introduced, and spoke for some time. Other speeches were made respectively by Gov. Shannon, Judge McComas, the Hon. Sidney Clarke and M. W. Reynolds, of the Parsons *Sun*, after which the crowd dispersed, some to their homes, and others to the town to wait for other speeches to-night.

Crowds are now coming in in wagons, and it really seems as if the prairie wilderness around here is swarming with people, compared with the size of the town. The Kansas City Exposition last year was nothing to the turnout to-day. Osage Mission, Parsons, Galesburg, and, in fact, every town within a radius of thirty miles are sending their full quota. You may set it down for a settled fact that the settlers on the Osage ceded lands are determined to resist, by all fair means, the encroachments being made upon them by the monopolists.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A Nevada Sheriff locked up an acquaintance and ran away with his wife.

—Those who indulge in boiled cabbage have a reasonable assurance of becoming sporadic.

—Mrs. Nancy Harvey, of Baltimore, died on Friday last at the age of 117 years. She had been in feeble health for over half a century.

—A girl in South Carolina ate a poisoned crow, was thrown into convulsions, fell into the fire, was badly burned, had a leg amputated in consequence, and is now convalescent, but doesn't "hanker after crow" as much as she did formerly.

—A Virginian who had been plucked in a Baltimore gambling-saloon obtained judgment against the proprietor, but, when the Sheriff was about to make a levy on the furniture, it was ascertained that everything about the premises belonged to a private detective.

—It is estimated by parties who have canvassed along the Northern Pacific Railroad thoroughly that the amount of wheat which will be exported from that country the coming season will foot up 250,000 bushels.

—A little boy was nearly drowned the other day in a barrel of whitewash, at Oxford, Pa. When he grows up and becomes a Philadelphia politician, he will take a daily bath in that kind of stuff without minding it.—*Boston Post.*

—The Winona (Minn.) City Council on Monday evening last resolved to commence a suit against the Minnesota Railway Construction Company to compel them to redeem the bonds of the city in the sum of $100,000, issued some two years ago, and, it is claimed by the city, taken from the depository of the First National Bank of St. Paul before the Company had performed the requisite conditions.

—Fort Abraham Lincoln, opposite Bismarck, now a three company military post, will be fitted up immediately for ten companies of cavalry, involving an expenditure of $200,000, making it the most important post on the Missouri River. Custer's regiment is expected to winter there.

—Bloomington, Ill., is now receiving her coal for making gas from Pennsylvania, the new tariff of the Illinois Central not justifying the using of Duquoin coal.

—It is a settled fact that the Pullman dining cars are to be taken off the line of the Chicago & Alton. Those running on the Jacksonville Division are already dispensed with. The running of these elegant cars, it appears, is not profitable to the roads in whose trains they are run under the present contracts.

—The sale of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad bed and franchises, property, etc., as advertised by the Trustees for the benefit of the bondholders, took place in this city on the 9th inst. It was bid off by their attorney, H. J. Horn, of St. Paul, for Henry A. Taylor and William Mann, for the sum of $1,600. The amount due on bonds and interest was something over $500,000; the amount it sold for will pay a little less than two mills on the dollar of bonded indebtedness. We should suppose they could go on and finish the road after obtaining it at that price, and we hope they will.—*Mankato (Minn.) Record.*

—The Racine *Journal* says that, on the night of July 3, there was a social gathering in the town of Caledonia. After the party was over, and the guests were dispersing, a young man stepped up to one of the young ladies and requested to see her home. She refused him; when another young man tried his luck, and with better success. The couple left for home. The next morning the young man who had escorted the lady home was found in the woods, his person mutilated, and he nearly dead from loss of blood. As yet all parties seem desirous to keep the affair a secret.

—The Presidential campaign in the Argentine Republic will take place next fall. The only candidates thus far mentioned are Gen. Mitre, who has previously served a six years' term, and Dr. Adolph Alsina.

—Several graceful Memphis cavaliers talk of getting up moonlight tournaments for the purpose of displaying their skill in punching bean-poles through flour-barrel hoops. God save the right!

—We are told of a gentleman in this section who, though only 28 years of age, recently married his fourth wife. The three previous ones died, each leaving two children.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

—The Walla-Walla *Statesman* says: The Government has a trio of Collectors of Customs in the Colville District who, between them, draw about $5,000 per annum, and the amount collected is less than $500. It looks like bad economy, this thing of spending $5,000 to collect $500.

—A cable dispatch announces that the vine disease has spread into Portugal. A few weeks ago it was stated that the grape crop in the south of France and in the champagne districts of that country was a comparative failure, while not very flattering accounts were received from the wine-making regions of Austria. Spain is in too disturbed a condition to give the vine-crop the attention it demands. The prospects are, therefore, that the wines of California will have the opportunity of obtaining a footing in the European market during the coming season, such as they never have had before.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will put down 210,000 ties and $1,225,000 worth of steel rails between Clinton and Council Bluffs, and will do so at an early day.

—The exports from Philadelphia for the fiscal year just ended foot up $24,203,125, an increase of $3,220,249 over last year, and $7,300,000 over 1870. Boston also shows a large increase, and the same is true of New Orleans. New York, of course, holds her own.

—Annie Morrison of San Francisco recently sued Maggie Woodward to compel payment of $175, the balance for money advanced to enable Maggie to go from Boston to that city. The unique defense set up was that the money was loaned for an immoral purpose, to enable Maggie to lead an improper life in San Francisco, and the Judge deemed this good ground for refusing judgment.

—Capt. Shaw, the Chief of the London Fire Brigade, would not make a successful reporter of the "gushing" type. The following is his description of the great fire at the Alexandra Palace: "Alexandra Palace, a brick building, 900 by 450 feet, burned out and roof off. Cause, plumbers at work on roof. Three manual engines and six steam-engines at work."

—The dangerous fascinations which holes in a circus tent possess for small boys always is a fruitful source of contusions and other deadly disasters. Little George Johnson, of Brooklyn, "peeked" through such an aperture the other day, but hardly had his soul commenced to expand with the gorgeous views of the scene within, when a cruel knife came cutting through his eye and down into the roof of his mouth. It chanced that the orifice he had selected commanded a view of the dressing-room, and the native modesty of one of the riders, Mary Watson, was so shocked at this intrusion upon her privacy, that she viciously stabbed as aforesaid. The modest Mary is locked up to await the result.

—The Directors of the Dublin, Ireland, Tramway Company have become suspicious of their conductors, and have been trying to circumvent them. At first each conductor was given a strip of tickets, and he was to give one ticket to each passenger, who was then to tear it up. The conductor's receipts were to correspond to his ticket strips. But people hated the Company worse than the conductor and would not tear up the tickets; the conductor would use them over again, and thus his income was kept up. But, now, the remedy is reached. Every ticket, like the hairs of our head, is numbered, but the number is printed on it; and at the end of each month the Company has a grand lottery with 300 prizes, ranging from ten pounds to one shilling. Each ticket has a chance in the drawing. Nobody throws away his ticket now; every passenger is too busy looking after his own interests. Persons of nobility travel incognito in the cars for the sake of a chance in the lottery, and the affairs of the Company are unprecedentedly prosperous. The plan is soon to be imitated in England.

Summer Blankets for Horses.

From the Carriage and Harness Journal.

Blanketing horses in summer has now become an acknowledged necessity, and light blankets are now an important portion of the harness-maker's stock. The materials used for these are brown and bleached linen, scrims, flannel, and light cotton duck. Muslin sheets are also used, but these, as well as those made of duck, are not popular. Linen and flannel are the favorite goods; they cost more, but are durable and look well; twilled braid is used for binding and joining, and some of the finer qualities have monograms or the name of the horse worked on with very narrow braid of the same shade as the binding. Scrims is used more as a protection against flies than for any other purpose, and being very light and loosely woven, requires to be well-bound and secured at the seams; a strip of leather should be stitched on under the braid, either on the back of the scrims or between it and the braid; the edge of the scrims must be turned in so that the outer row of stitches will pass through two thicknesses; if this is not done it will ravel, and the binding come off.

An Exciting Scene on the Plains.

From the Denver News.

Out on the plains, about 200 miles from Denver, is a vertical bluff seventy-five feet high. A party of hunters recently stampeded a herd of buffaloes right to the brink of the precipice. The foremost brutes, appreciating their critical situation, attempted to avert the calamity, but the frightened hundreds behind crowded forward with characteristic persistency. The front rank, with legs stretched toward each cardinal point of the compass, bellowed in concert and descended to their fate. Before the press from behind could be stopped, the next rank and the next rank followed, imitating the posture and the bellowing of the first. For 30 seconds it rained buffaloes, and the white sand at the foot of that bluff was incarnadine with the rich blood of wild meat, and not until the tails of fifty or seventy-five of that herd had waved adieu to this wicked world did the movement cease.

The Fort Garry Prisoners.

St. Paul Pioneer, July 13.

Mr. Brackett telegraphed at a late hour on Saturday evening that the worthless fellow of a lawyer (said to be a partner of the Attorney-General) whom they were obliged to accept as counsel, Gordon having feed all the rest, demanded, and owing to the captives' necessities received, a retaining fee of one thousand dollars, and on Saturday demanded two thousand more before proceeding any farther.

Mr. Fletcher had upon his person at the time of his arrest about $25,000 in cash and papers, which were taken away from him. The "border ruffians," having seized his pile are spreading themselves to cover it.

It is needless to say that the legalized highwayman was discharged by the prisoners. His services were much too expensive.

An Expensive Pet Dog.

From the Boston Advertiser.

There appears to be no need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals at Concord, N. H. A lady residing there has a pet dog, of the black and tan variety, called "Maxie." The dear little brute was put in a box covered with slats, and started, in the care of the United States and Canada Express, to spend the summer at a delightful place in Vermont. Maxie gnawed out of the box, jumped off the train between stations on a Vermont railroad, and disappeared in the woods. When tidings of his loss reached his mistress, she caused men to search through all the region of his escapade, and, after an expenditure of over $900, Maxie was found. The market value of such dogs is about $5. The lady says Maxie would never have forgiven her if she had omitted any effort to find him.

LAND TITLES.

How We Have Been Getting Along with Our Restored Titles Since the Fire.

The Law Regulating the Abstract-Makers—It Seems to Have Been Disregarded.

The Abstract-Men Declare They Will Not Observe the Law—The Document that Pilots Them Around It.

Real Estate Men and Lawyers Interviewed on the One Side, and the Abstract-Men on the Other.

The Panacea that Edward Roby Prescribes for Us.

Handy, Simmons & Co.'s Estimate of Their Own Liability for Negligence.

Serious complaints have recently been made, personally and by letter, by respectable citizens, of the "needless delay" experienced in obtaining abstracts of title from the lessors of the abstract books, and the "extortionate charges" imposed by that firm for work done. These complaints at length became so numerous that there seemed sufficient ground to warrant an inquiry into the matter, and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was assigned to that duty.

THE FIRST ABSTRACT-MAKERS.

The necessity for abstract-makers became apparent almost as soon as the first laws were made, centuries before the City of Chicago was thought of. At this time of writing, they are part and parcel of the institutions of every civilized country in the world, although it was reserved for Chicago to show the perfection to which abstract-making could be brought. Ordinary monopolists, men of the Credit Mobilier stamp, and members of monopoly rings, composed of all sorts and conditions of men, have never dreamed of a monopoly so sweeping and thorough as that established by the abstract-makers of Chicago. The despotic tyrannies of Europe are nothing to it. The City of Chicago, as far as its real estate interests are concerned, is delivered over to this modern and enlightened despotism of abstract-making, bound hand and foot. Even the laws of the State are powerless; and the only provision on the statute-books that has been ventured on by the Legislature with the view of controlling this new social power in our midst, is simply ignored. The abstract-makers do not pretend even a show of dissimulation; they avow with the most engaging frankness that they simply ignore this law.

Chase Brothers, Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers were the firms that established themselves in Chicago as abstract-makers. For many years the business was barely remunerative. They gained a frugal but honest living, literally by the sweat of the brow. These men set to work and copied from the records of Cook County everything that affected real estate, in the shape of transfers, liens, etc., making a complete chain of title for every land-owner, as it appeared by the public records. When a man wanted to borrow money, and had to produce an abstract of title to the property to be mortgaged, he went straightway to one or other of the above firms, and had the abstract prepared from the records as they appeared by their books. Generally, as the trustworthy character of the work came to be known, these abstracts were accepted as thoroughly satisfactory; but, when the amount was unusually large, or the lenders or their counsel were more than ordinarily prudent, the abstract was carefully compared with the public records, which were in those days accessible to everybody. The fire swept the public records away; but the abstract firms were lucky enough to save their books. Had they not been, there would have remained positively no means whatever of ascertaining the title to a single acre of land among all the golden acres of Chicago, except from the occasional and questionable deeds held here and there by solitary individuals. Being saved, their owners found themselves at one fell swoop the most important men to the most important interest in the city. Their will was absolute law. Had they packed up their books and removed, say to Indiana, who could have stopped them? Wherever they went, the citizen of Chicago who wanted to buy or sell real estate must follow them. As a real estate agent said to the reporter, "If they had emigrated to Kamschatka, with these books, we should have been compelled to have gone after them and pay their own price."

The County of Cook, authorized by law, proposed absolutely to buy these books, but could not come to terms, and finally the three firms referred to made a common partnership of their interests, threw their books together into one concern, and leased them to the firm of Handy, Simmons & Co.,—comprising some young men formerly employed by the above firms, and much trusted by them, who enjoyed general confidence,—on pro rata terms; which amount to an income, at a rough calculation, of nearly $80,000 per annum.

ATTEMPT TO CURB THE NEW POWER.

The solitary law passed by the Legislature attempting to limit or regulate the dealings of the abstract-makers with their customers, contained the following words, in Section 23 (Burnt Records act), which are all that need be printed for the present purpose:

SECTION 23. (Liens and Incumbrances).— . . . "And that any and all persons who may be engaged in the business of making writings or written entries concerning or relating to lands and real estate in any county of the State to which this act applies, and are furnishing to persons applying therefor abstracts and copies of such writings, or written entries as aforesaid, for a fee, reward, or compensation therefor, and shall not make the same truly and without alteration or interpolation in any matter of substance with the view and intent to alter or change the same in any material matter, or matter of substance, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and punished accordingly; and any and all such person or persons shall furnish said abstracts or copies as aforesaid to the person or persons from time to time applying therefor, in the order of applications and without unnecessary delay; and for a reasonable compensation to be allowed therefor, which in no case shall exceed the sum of $1.50 for each and every conveyance or other like change of title shown upon such abstract or copy; and any and all persons so engaged, and whose business is hereby declared to stand upon a like footing with common carriers, who shall refuse so to do if tender of payment be made to him or them of the amount demanded for such abstract or copy, not exceeding the amount aforesaid, as soon as such amount is made known or ascertained, shall be guilty of the crime of extortion, and be punished by a fine of not less than $100 and not exceeding $1,000 therefor, upon indictment in any Court having jurisdiction thereof."

The points worthy of notice are, that copies shall be furnished "in the order of application, and without unnecessary delay," and that such copies shall be paid for at the rate of $1.50 per conveyance, or every such-like document. Higher charges are declared to belong to the crime of extortion, punishable by heavy fine. We shall soon see that copies are not furnished in the order of application, and that the above charge is generally exceeded by an average of about three times the amount. According to the law, as we find it on the statute book, the complaints of needless delay and extortion made to THE TRIBUNE are well founded. The abstract-men freely admit it; but they deny the constitutionality of the law, claiming perfect right as individuals owning private property to dispose of that property in any way and on any terms they please. How shrewdly they have protected themselves, in this view of the case, by entering into a sensible arrangement with every person doing business with them, we shall presently see.

TOUR AMONG THE REAL-ESTATE MEN.

The reporter first visited the real-estate men, calling on as many as he conveniently could within the limits of one brief business day. Averaging the real estate dealers of all classes, highest and lowest, richest and poorest, he found that his interviews with Mr. Kerfoot (M. D. Kerfoot & Co.) and Mr. Asa Vail were the most prolific of information, and of the most representative character, if the term be admissible.

Mr. Kerfoot became attentive immediately the reporter broached the subject of his visit. After a few preliminary explanations, the reporter asked Mr. Kerfoot for any information he could give as to the truth, or otherwise, of the charges of needless delay and extortion preferred against Handy, Simmons & Co.

Mr. Kerfoot, laughing, said: "What's the good of talking of extortion? We've got to pay it, whatever they charge."

Reporter—Well, but is there extortion? I suppose you know what the law provides. Do they exceed the charges allowed by the law?

Mr. K.—The law! Stuff. What's the law got to do with my ledgers and private books? The law can't say what is extortion in regard to a man's private property. Suppose they do charge more than they used to, what does that signify? We are bound to pay it. We should have to pay it in many cases if it was a thousand times as much.

Reporter—A thousand times! Come, you are joking.

Mr. K.—Not at all. There are some cases where I am bound to get abstracts. I cannot get them anywhere but of Handy & Simmons. When I am compelled to do a thing, I believe that means that it's got to be done somehow, regardless of expense. For instance, a loan must be obtained on a certain day, or a man loses all the property he has in the world, by mortgage sale. He has let the days slip on, so that he has no time left for dilly-dallying. The money must be in his hands on the 1st of the month, and no later. One of my friends promises to let him have the money if the abstract is satisfactory. "If the abstract is satisfactory!" You know as well as I do that the abstract must be satisfactory. Where, in the wide world, is my client to get that abstract, if not of Handy, Simmons & Co.? Nowhere. Time is flying. There is no good stopping at trifles. The property was mortgaged for $20,000, and it is worth, to-day, at least $150,000. He can sell at that price in fourteen days, if he prefers selling to holding on; but meanwhile the mortgage sale will take place in ten days, unless he can find the money to settle with. But the man who is wanting to buy for $150,000, say you, will surely advance $20,000. Not a bit of it. He will want to see the abstract first. So, whichever way you look at it, it comes down to the question of getting an abstract, and there is no one in the universe who can give him the abstract except Handy, Simmons & Co. The ordinary price for that abstract would be $30, but in the usual run of things he won't get it for eight months, leave alone ten days. With tears in his eyes, he begs me, for God's sake, to get that abstract, if it costs $1,000. By putting on three or four extra men, and working nights, perhaps the abstract can be got in time. If it is, do you suppose the fellow's such a fool as to look askance at the, say, $250 they probably charge him, instead of the $30 they would have charged if things went on in an ordinary way? No, sir. He pays it, gets his abstract and his money, pays off the mortgage, and is a happy man. It was a race between the mortgagee and my client who shall possess that valuable property. The mortgagee didn't want his money, bless you. He'd willingly have paid Handy, Simmons & Co. $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, to have kept back that abstract if they could have been bribed. That's how the thing works.

Reporter—All very satisfactory, so far as it goes; but it does not go far enough. I want to know if, according to law, they make extortionate charges?

Mr. K.—I don't believe that they do. I never knew them to. When a man begs and implores them to do special work, and put on special men, and he offers to pay more than the regular price, you can't call that an extortionate charge, I suppose. As far as I know, their charges are within the law. They make one charge, however, in all cases, of $10 for a certificate. But suppose they do! The law isn't worth a snap of one's finger!

Reporter—Well; about needless delay?

Mr. K.—Say vexatious delay, annoying delay, exasperating delay, and I agree with you. I don't altogether say needless delay. Just look at their place. It is crammed full with clerks. When they are all working, and they cannot work any harder, I don't see much needless delay.

Reporter—Well, well. Does the delay hurt anybody? There is some delay, I suppose, or there wouldn't be complaints.

Mr. K.—The delay hurts almost everybody. I don't know whom it don't hurt. It hurts me. It costs me thousands of dollars. I lose thousands by it; but it can't be helped.

Reporter—Why don't you do something to stir 'em up? Can you make them move faster?

Mr. K.—I think not. They are doing all they can. They are employing all the competent men they can find. Yet, with all they can do, how many demands for abstracts are ahead of them, think you?

Reporter—Havn't the slightest idea.

Mr. K.—Over fifteen hundred. Probably nearer two thousand. Do you suppose every tailor or shoemaker can make an abstract? Do you suppose you can?

Reporter—I don't suppose anything of the kind. I know quite well I couldn't if I was to die for not doing it.

Mr. K.—That's just the experience of the abstract-makers. They can't get men competent to do the work. They can get plenty of loafers, and fellows who can write; but that's all. But they can't get steady men who understand the business, because, probably, in all the world, for the next quarter of a century, there won't be such a demand for abstract men as that October blaze created in Chicago. There are a few men in the city who were bred up to the business, and they are worth their weight in gold.

Reporter—Little Jimmy Murray, for instance. That man is a better real estate lawyer than ninety-nine out of every hundred lawyers practising. But you don't find many men like Jimmy?

Mr. K.—You don't find many men, sir, that are worth their salt. Just when a good man has got into working harness, off he goes and gets drunk. Ten to one he turns out a drunkard. It's wonderful how those men take to drinking. You see, the monotony of the work is so trying. They get good wages, too.

Reporter—Men who are worth good wages are generally too sensible to become drunkards. How do Handy, Simmons & Co. intend to get over this difficulty?

Mr. K.—Well, I suppose they are training up young men to the business. I believe they are. It is the only thing they can do.

Reporter—According to your view, then, there is no needless delay?

Mr. K.—Plenty of delay, sir. Too much delay. But I cannot say needless. There's no good to blow away at these men. They've got the weather-hand of you, and can do what they please. Considering that they have so much power, they are very accommodating; but you may bet that nobody can drive them one inch.

Reporter—You mean to say that in this community no means, not even the law, can be found to remedy any evils the commonwealth may be suffering through these gentlemen being the sole holders of the only copies in existence of our public records.

Mr. K.—That's precisely what I do say, and what you'll say, too, before you are through with your enterprise.

MR. VAIL

was enjoying a siesta in his cool rooms, lying on his back full length on a lounge. He is celebrated as the champion litigant of Chicago. He jumped up on recognizing his visitor. The object of the visit being explained, Mr. Vail protested that nine-tenths of the lawyers and others who are growling about overcharges would gladly pay twice as much, if the abstract-men liked to be crusty.

Reporter—But there seems to be no doubt, according to the statute, that the firm are liable for the crime of extortion, punishable by a fine of—

Mr. V.—Oh, yes! The statute! Of course! I suppose you've read the statute?

Reporter—Certainly. Got it in my pocket.

Mr. V.—Now, I ask you as a reporter not altogether unconnected with the law. What do you think of the constitutionality of that statute?

Reporter—I think, sir, as I hope and believe all good citizens think, that all laws found on the statute-book must be obeyed. But what I think has nothing to do with it. Do you mean to say that the law is unconstitutional?

Mr. V.—Certainly, sir! That's what Handy, Simmons & Co. say. They are right. The law cannot dictate to them what they are to do with their private possessions. That is a piece of tyranny that never was attempted in modern times. It never was attempted here until this State tried it. It can never be sustained. It would be a perfect outrage if it were.

Reporter—Do you suppose that the abstract men will refuse to acknowledge the validity of the law?

Mr. V.—I have no doubt of it. They will not consent to have such terms imposed on them. What might have been very fair terms to pay to abstract men before the fire would not be even barely remunerative now. They would starve on such prices. Before the fire, each firm had a few employes who were competent to do all the work. The expense and risk were equally small. At present the rush is tremendous. Everybody wants to be first. The staff of clerks is very large, and the subordinates are more numerous, probably, than at any similar establishment in the world. The pay-roll every week must be very heavy; and the responsibility (as common carriers) is enormous. All this could not be kept up at ante-fire rates. Add to this that, as lessors, they have to pay a heavy rental to the owners of the books, and you will see plenty of good reasons why they do not obey the law, even if it were a good law. They could not do so if they would. They would be obliged to shut up shop in a week. If they were compelled to limit themselves to the prices named, they could not pay their employes. Without sufficient and efficient help, their work would come to a standstill. Where, then, would you be? You could not force them to make abstracts just for the fun of the thing. Yet that is what the law amounts to. I have always found the firm accommodating, and as prompt as I had any reason to expect, considering the amount of business they have to perform. The charges are not so low as poor people would like to have them, but they are the lowest, I have no doubt, that they can make a living out of.

Reporter—Can't you get along in some way without abstracts—burnt records petitions, for example?

Mr. V.—You know better. They cost too much, and take up too much time. And, after all, they are liable within the periods specified to be upset. They are very good in their way; but what we should do if we had to rely solely upon them I am sure I don't pretend to know. The real estate dealers do not take a tithe of these abstracts. Look at the banks. For every loan they make they must have an abstract. They cannot otherwise satisfy themselves as to the state of the title. No, sir, we couldn't get along without abstracts; not for a day. We are losing thousands, yearly, merely by the unavoidable delay that takes place in the abstract men's office. What should we lose if we were deprived of the abstracts altogether

Reporter—It would be chaos, I suppose.

Mr. V.—Yes; chaos. A pretty state of things. Messrs. Handy, Simmons & Co. can safely afford to disregard such a law as that passed in this State. There isn't the slightest fear of their ever hurting by it. If there was, all they have to do is to box up their books, go off to Iowa, Indiana, Canada, or somewhere. We should have to go after them, wherever it was, and pay them their own price. Meanwhile, we should find trade (in real estate) entirely stopped. As it is, it is bad enough.

Reporter—Bad enough! How?

Mr. V.—Delays; bargains never carried out; trade at a standstill for months. People come here to buy, prepared to inspect abstract, pay cash, and receive a conveyance; instead of which they are unable to see the abstract for months. Where the amount involved is considerable, possibly they arrange to get the work done speedily, paying special prices. But if they do, the general work is correspondingly delayed; and somebody, of course the poorer class, suffer.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

By this time it had become abundantly clear that if the result of this voyage of inquiry amounted to anything, it meant that the law regulating the preparation of abstracts in this city was one that had not been obeyed, and would not be obeyed. It was useless to waste time in seeking evidence on collateral points, the objective point being fully established. The evil being ascertained, the question became one of remedy. With the view of talking with a competent person on this point, the reporter waited on Edward Roby, who has more to do with land titles and with prodding after secrets hidden away among musty records probably than any other man in the Northwest.

Being interrogated, Mr. Roby said he knew of no just cause or impediment why a remedy could not be found. His advocacy of certain sweeping changes in the law would be remembered.

Reporter—Meaning propositions you made after the fire, when everybody was filling the papers with proposals for restoring the records?

Mr. R.—Meaning just that. My propositions were considered too sweeping. They did have rather a democratic air. But by the light of the experience of later days, I don't think one-half the harm would have been done that is doing every day by the operation of the present law. We should have had a hard time for a couple of years, but things would have come right afterward, and kept right.

Reporter—If I interpreted you aright, your favorite idea was, briefly stated, to restore all titles by certain simple but practicable means, bringing all evidence in existence before the courts, and establishing every title in the county, excepting none, and imposing certain limitations for upsetting such title so absolute and well-defined that, after a certain period, all titles should be actually unassailable?

Mr. R.—Practically, that was it. I might be a sufferer by such a system, since my own father's property is scattered. If I could gather together the threads that would lead to my recovering those lands, which I am without doubt entitled to, I should become a wealthy man, and simply obtain justice. But I cannot do so; and other parties should not be subject forever to some little incident turning up in my favor that would cast them beggars upon the world. No; I am content to suffer by being barred absolutely from ever touching that property. The more experience I have, the more I am persuaded of the wisdom of such a law. It will have to come to that. There is no better way to simplify these titles. We ought to have a simpler plan. We are reduced to absolute dependence on a firm of gentlemen who are free to depart from this State to-morrow if they like.

Reporter—I suppose the records restored since the fire must be very numerous. I wish you would make me a statement of the whole subject. I am sure it would be interesting to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. R.—I have no objection. There are now nearly, if not quite, as many volumes of records as there were before the fire. This arises partly from the re-record of old deeds, and from the increased number of transfers and mortgages (those made to regular loan agencies being very long and intricate in their details), and from temporary shifts to patch out titles by recording affidavits and certified or sworn copies of parts of records in old suits for partition foreclosure, etc. These causes make the abstracts nearly double the size of those made before the fire, and as the cost is not only proportionately greater, but the rates upon abstracts of the same size being doubled, the abstract of a given tract costs about four times the former price. These voluminous documents and repetitions, and sometimes conflicting statements, more than double the labor of counsel who examine them; but the added expense does not stop there. It will not do for counsel to reject an abstract simply because he finds difficulties in it. Buying land is not child's play. The purchasers buy because they believe it to be for their advantage; the vendors sell because of necessity or of some advantage accruing to them. If counsel should reject all titles that a tyro cannot understand, a general feeling of insecurity and an actual depreciation in the rejected property would cause disastrous results. Hence he must solve the difficulties. Where the records are complete, an apparent difficulty often vanishes on their inspection, but when they are destroyed, some of the most difficult and perplexing questions of evidence are presented. At best, he can obtain from the abstracts only a prima facie case, for he does not know what instruments are in fact preserved, nor what their special contents may be, nor does he know to what extent the original entries and indexes, and other data from which the abstracter has compiled the abstract, will, if brought to a severe test, bear out the conclusions he draws from the abstract. He must discriminate carefully between mere formalities—improperly called technicalities—and substantial defects, for the whole title may depend on a word; and a legal proceeding from which the power to adjudge is absent is of no more validity than a will unsigned. For this responsibility and labor he will have compensation. The tax upon the transfer of a property worth less than $5,000 thus becomes out of all proportion, and in some cases practically withdraws the land from consideration as an available asset. Persons subdividing large tracts thus gain a considerable advantage. They perfect and patch up the title until it will pass with any counsel, print their abstracts, and distribute them freely. The matter soon acquires a reputation. Everybody in that neighborhood understands that the particular title is good, and sales are consummated promptly and without expense to either party. For the vast mass of the people, however, there is an oppressive delay, and great expense, from which they cannot escape. A necessary portion of the evidence of every title is the property of a single firm, and no legislation can compel them either to make haste beyond their own wills, or do their work well for any charge it may fix. Force them to make abstracts for a sum they don't agree to, and they will give you all the law requires or can compel them to give; an abstract of bungling combination, or a mere chain of title unarranged and without certificates; an instrument into which they have incorporated their private skill, experience, and reputation. If they had made such abstracts for ten cents a conveyance, they could get still, for the infusion of skill and the certificate, the full amount they now charge for the abstract. Required to make and deliver abstracts in the order of application, they could have applications made at proper times for abstracts that would require six months to complete, and could keep a slow man for that kind, thus holding all abstracts back from delivery for six months, but of course the law could not prevent the completion of the others, nor the admission of outsiders to copy therefrom their books upon payment of such fees as they chose to exact. So long as titles must be traced through their property, they are masters of the situation, controlled by nothing but their own interests; or their passions, if irritated by attempts at coercive legislation; or their self-defense, if surrounded by penalties. Many of those who, in the winter after the fire, opposed the restoration of all titles by simple, yet thorough, agencies for bringing all the evidence in existence before the courts, and systematically establishing every title in the county without any exception in favor of infants, married women, or any others, now feel that their arguments against such a plan have been more than answered, and that it is now only a question of time when we must come to it; that our present practice of relying on the private and imperfect memoranda of strangers to the owners is at best but a temporary expedient, from which sooner or later we must have complete emancipation. We must have *security* in titles, and it must be so evidenced that sales and pledges can be prompt and inexpensive. They say: "We opposed such a scheme, than, because we found it would in some cases work hardship, and would in some cases deprive infants and persons under disabilities of their rights," but I am satisfied that the number of such cases would not compare with those now of daily occurrence. That hundreds such now lose their rights because they can't afford to ascertain even the description of the property that they once owned, or to which their ancestors had title, there can be no doubt; or if they attempt to know whether they own that which they possess they must pay a quarter of its value to ascertain it. They also say: "We feared that the cost, a million and a half, to so perfect the titles, would be too great an expense to be warrantable;" yet the cost of abstracts and their examinations will in three years have exceeded t at sum, and the necessity for abstracts and examination fixed upon every lot as a condition of sale burdens the value of every lot in the county to that amount, and, beyond that, the delay and uncertainty, loss of interest on transactions pending, and loss of sales which cannot be made unless promptly, amount every year, and perhaps every month, to as much as adjudging and establishing all the titles in the county would cost, if systematically and simply arranged. Nor is the plan without precedent. In some countries of Europe it has been found necessary to have a periodical clearing of titles, every fifteen or twenty years, under judicial supervision, without expense to the individual, and it works well. That it is there an act of despotic power is true, but it has no benefit to the ruler, except in the prosperity and happiness of the people; and even if it should be a little severe in operation, it is better than the despotism of a monopoly or insecurity of property rights.

Reporter—And you are a firm believer in the expeditious plan suggested, and in the periodical examination of titles?

Mr. R.—I cannot see any better plan at present. I am not aware that any great changes have been made in Europe other than I have mentioned, or I might know of a better.

Reporter—Is it true that there has been a codification in England?

Mr. R.—I will not undertake to say what has been done in England. Since the fire, my energies have been employed unceasingly in unravelling these problems (unlocking a drawer filled with new abstracts). I have not had the time to keep posted, as I should have wished.

Reporter—Do you think the abstract men extortionate, or unreasonably slow?

Mr. R.—That depends upon the way you look at it. I do not; but another might. We must allow for circumstances. They take months to prepare an abstract now where they used to take weeks. I have paid $250 for what would at one time have cost perhaps not more than $30. But they take all that time because hundreds are all the time ahead; and in that $250 case, the work they did was well worth the money. They worked night and day. It was for a particular purpose, and we were bound to get it by a certain day. They violate the law, but they openly declare that they will disregard the law. When a law is violated, and the violators say they know they are violating it, and that they intend to keep on violating it, that about exhausts the subject, I expect! At all events, I have nothing to add to it.

THE ABSTRACT-MEN INTERVIEWED.

It only remained to visit the abstract-men themselves, and hear what they had to say on the subject.

The firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. are located in Greenebaum's Bank Building, southwest corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, occupying the basement. The entrance is fitted up as an office for the abstract-men, where orders are taken, money received, and business generally transacted. Beyond the glass partition, the room is seen to be completely filled with clerks. One would say there wasn't room for a single additional clerk. This is where the abstracts are made. The number prepared and sent out since Dec. 1, 1872, when the new firm took hold, is 6,646, as indicated by the files, or an average of 29 and 63-227 every day, including Sundays. Without asking rude questions, which we are sure would not be answered, we may assume that these abstracts will average $50 each, very few being less than $30 each, and many being over $100 each, the special cases, of which there are large numbers, amounting, not rarely, but generally, to over $200 each. Taking $50 as an average, therefore, we shall find our friends earning the pittance of about $650,000 per year, the receipts in seven months and seventeen days being $382,300. As they are straining every nerve to add to their staff, it is reasonable to suppose they will soon be turning out abstracts at the rate of $750,000 per year.

The clerk-hire, subordinates, etc., may be put down at 110 in number, earning an average, big and little, of less than $20 per week. The little balance of a couple of hundred thousand or so, for the six months' work, will stand for the profits of our meritorious and lucky young friends, Handy, Simmons & Co. It is said on the streets that they pay $60,000 a year for the rental of the books; they themselves say it is more than that,—pro rata, in fact,—and it must be, for on those terms the lessors would be swallowing three-fifths of the profits, after paying all expenses.

In reply to the message of the reporter, Mr. Simmons appeared at the little wicket. The distinguished man had dispensed with a shirt-collar, owing to the warmth. It is justice to Mr. Simmons to say that, from the point of his beard to the corners of his eyes, he looks a pre-eminently sharp sort of citizen. He was in a hurry to return to his work of revision, inside, but found time to be both civil and communicative.

The reporter having informed Mr. Simmons of his errand, propounded the question, slap, if the firm wasn't guilty of the crime of extortion, according to the new law.

Mr. Simmons looked hard words, but good-humoredly said that he supposed everybody knew they didn't pay the slightest attention to the new law.

The reporter, his breath apparently carried away with the idea, asked Mr. Simmons if he meant to say he defied the law.

Mr. S. wished to be understood that they simply didn't know anything at all about it. They had a certain property which people desired to use and pay for. On signifying such a desire, they were directed to sign the following agreement:

> No......
>
> ORDER FOR EXAMINATION OF TITLE.
>
> CHICAGO,............187
>
> *Handy, Simmons & Co:*
>
> Make an examination, according to the Indexes in your possession to the records in Cook County, Illinois, of deeds, judgments, and tax sales, of the title to the following described land, in Cook County, Illinois:
>
> ....
>
> This order is given by the undersigned, and accepted by HANDY, SIMMONS & CO., upon the following express conditions and agreements, to wit: (1.) That the said HANDY, SIMMONS & CO. shall not be liable for a failure to make any search not specified in the certificate, to be attached to such examination; which certificate shall be construed literally. (2.) That the undersigned do .... hereby waive any rights, advantages, or right of action at law, or otherwise, which he may have, or which may accrue to ......, under and by virtue of the 23d Section of an Act, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records, by fire or otherwise," in force July 1, 1872.
>
> No.............Street.

If the party signed the agreement the abstract would be prepared; if he did not, he was welcome to take up his hat and walk; or do anything he liked; but he could do no business there, so it would be only waste of time to stop. He did not think that his preparing abstracts for anyone under such an agreement violated any law. If it did, he was sorry for it. But they had a strong conviction that they were within the law, even as common carriers, when they gave an abstract in pursuance to that agreement.

Reporter—They charge you with needless delay.

Mr. S.—Ah! Well, you see how it is. If you can get us competent men we will employ them. We don't want delay. It does not pay us so well as to get work out of the way. We employ ninety-five men here, and we are taking on one, two, or three every week—all we can get. Some do not turn out well, and give us a great deal of trouble; but on the whole we are getting along pretty well. We don't intend to delay, at all events; whatever delay there may be is not needless, but unavoidable; you may depend on that.

Reporter—Excuse me, but it has been suggested that, if you were troubled with prosecutions at law, you—ha—might bolt, to another State, or Canada, or Sacramento, or Kamschatka, or somewhere. How's that?

Mr. S.—I assure you that our intention is to remain here, and give no trouble. We desire to give all the accommodation we can. It pays us to do so. That is where we look to make what we can make.

Reporter—What you can make? And about how much do you make, my dear Mr. S.?

Mr. S.—Really, you know— Well, it's impossible to say. Any information of a public character, you know, I shall be—

Reporter—Of course. What do you charge for an abstract?

Mr. S.—We have no schedule. It is impossible to make a schedule that would fit. Every case differs. This case, here, say 6,620, took a man just 72 hours, but the very next case, say 6,621, took another man, of equal ability, to whom we pay the same wages, 180 hours; besides assistance, and a good deal of extra copying, and other expenses. We make the same charges for the same class of work, as nearly as possible; but the work is hardly in any two cases the same. We also discriminate slightly between large and small cases. We charge a man a shade more, pro rata, for a valuable case than for a small case. The poor man can ill-afford the lightest price we can manage to work for; but the rich man, with his hundreds of thousands, can sometimes make up for it. The difference, however, is very slight; unimportant to the individual payer, in fact, but very important in the aggregate to us.

Reporter—Well, it seems that you are not extortionate, that you are not guilty of needless delay, and that whatever discrimination there is in favor of the poor man. That's a pretty good show.

Mr. S.—We do the best we can, sir. Anything else I can tell you, I shall be very glad, indeed, to tell.

Reporter—Yes. The old firms used to have an understanding with their clients that they were to pay damages for all injury arising from a misdescription, incorrect abstract, and so forth. Have you any suit outstanding, as successors of those firms? I don't want you to answer the question, if you feel it embarrassing, but you remember the case of Chase Brothers, in which they were found guilty and damages assessed. I reported that case, and the readers of THE TRIBUNE will expect to know as to this.

Mr. S.—I think the question is a proper one, and ought to be answered. We consider ourselves bounden, the same as common carriers. We are bound to exercise ordinary diligence and care; and, if we do not, we shall expect to suffer the consequences. Mistakes will occur; but many that at the first sight would be imputed to us really belong to imperfect records. We cannot be held responsible for that; it is no part of our business. We will exercise care, diligence, and industry in our pursuit; but if it should prove that we have relaxed in our care, diligence, and industry, and any one suffers therefrom, we shall hold ourselves liable, as though the courts had so decreed.

The reporter, having come to an end of his questions, bid the Abstract Prince adieu, and, on looking over his notes, thought that no pressing necessity existed for taking any more.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

What the Board of Police Commissioners Did for Its Benefit Yesterday.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners for the Fire Department was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Sheridan in the Chair, and present Commissioners Wright and Davis.

John M. Gleason, pipeman of Engine Company No. 2, was discharged from the Department for intoxication.

John O'Rourke, James Maloney, Henry E. Taylor, and Patrick Gallagher were appointed regular members of the Department, on the recommendation of the Fire Marshal.

The resignation of Peter J. Hemmersbach, pipeman of Engine Company No. 3, was accepted, under charges of neglect of duty and intoxication.

The resignation of James A. Carlin, driver of supply wagon No. 3, was also accepted.

A recommendation of the Fire Marshal concerning foul chimneys and the proper way to have them cleaned, was taken under advisement.

John Dean and Nelson Lee were appointed special policemen for the Exposition Building.

Capt. William Buckley presented his commission to act as Commander of the First District, and was congratulated by the Board.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise for proposals, as follows: For a new hook-and-ladder truck; for a lot in the vicinity of State and Twelfth streets; for two lots near Halsted and Thirty-fifth streets; for a lot located between State and Wells streets and Goethe and Elm streets, with a two-story brick building thereon; for a lot in the vicinity of Canalport avenue and Halsted street, with a two-story brick building thereon.

The Board of Public Works was requested to prepare plans and specifications for a two-story brick building to be erected on the original site at the corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

The purchase of three Concord buggies and three horses for the use of Assistant Fire Marshals, and the sale of other vehicles not needed by the Department, recommended by the Fire Marshal, were taken under advisement.

The Board then adjourned.

The Pacific Hotel News-Stand.

The gentlemen in charge of the Pacific Hotel made a fortunate selection when they leased to Messrs. Brockway & Schaffner the privilege of keeping the cigar and newspaper-stand within their hotel. It requires considerable business ability to run such an establishment in such a manner as to meet all the demands of the numerous guests, who are their principal customers, but Messrs. Brockway & Shaffner have fully shown their fitness. Their cigars and tobacco are of excellent quality, and their stock of stationery, newspapers, periodicals, fancy goods, etc., is fully equal to that of any other establishment in town.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, 1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND German Military Concerts! BY THE FAMOUS Band of the Royal Saxon Sharpshooters' Regiment, No. 108, (Prince George), from Dresden.

2 CONCERTS ONLY, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. HANS GIROD, Cornet-a-Piston Virtuoso to the King of Saxony.

I. Concert to-day (Friday) Afternoon, from 2:30 to 7 p. m., at OGDEN'S GROVE. Admission, $1.00. Family Tickets, admitting three, $2.00.

II. Concert To-Night (Friday) at 8 o'clock, at NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL. Admission, $1.00.

By general request one more Concert will be given, Saturday (to-morrow) at 8 p. m., at the UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Admission to Concert, $1.00; three tickets for $2.00.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY! Patronized by the Elite of Society! MONDAY, July 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy, HOME! And reappearance of John Dillon in the Glorious Farce of THE TWO POLTS. In rehearsal—SCHOOL.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE. THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Positively the LAST THREE NIGHTS of TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE! Chicago's last opportunity of witnessing the performances of this MAMMOTH COMBINATION, as they are advertised for and must positively appear in Kalamazoo, Mich., on Monday next. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 17, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Introducing all the Stars in their great Specialties. Monday evening, July 19, Grand Complimentary Testimonial to TONY PASTOR.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Of the Brilliant Young Actress, KATIE PUTNAM. MONDAY EVENING, July 14, and during the week, first time in America of the new Emotional Drama, WORLD AND STAGE. KATE ROBERTSON..........KATIE PUTNAM. Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight. For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece......Saturday, July 12 | Canada......Saturday, July 26
Egypt.......Saturday, July 19 | Spain........Saturday, Aug. 2

Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA..........Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y. SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 29
GLAMORGAN..........June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$32

Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI Industrial Exposition. The Leading Industrial FAIR OF AMERICA.

The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, Sept. 3, and continue until Saturday, Oct. 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4 to August 30. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. First-Class Central Property.

I am authorized to offer for sale, for a short time, the 40x110-foot lot on the corner of Dearborn-st. and Calhoun-place, being on the east side of Dearborn-st. between Washington and Madison-sts. THOMAS LYMAN, Room 17 Portland Block.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS. *Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. *Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*9:15 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	*4:10 p. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. *Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	*4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. *Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:45 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:10 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:30 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. *Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:35 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:35 a. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:35 a. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	*8:05 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:20 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:40 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*8:40 a. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*4:20 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:30 p. m.	*5:05 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. *City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:40 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. *Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. *Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	*1:30 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*6:50 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:55 a. m.	*4:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE. *From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 38 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.*

Leave Chicago	*9:30 a. m.	§8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	*3:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*6:25 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 1:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.) *Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 18 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.*

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	9:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freight Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Tony Pastor's Variety Combination.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS THE MOST POWerful and effective insect powder in the world.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, July 18, 1873.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are shown by the San Francisco *Bulletin* to owe $106,000,683. The last year, ending June 30, their net earnings were $5,056,433. Part of their indebtedness consists of unpaid interest, and it is asserted that, notwithstanding this insolvency, the Directors allow $600,000 a year of their earnings to be swallowed up dishonestly by private speculators.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that "Chicago publishes no mortality list of her own; and, for the sanitary condition of St. Louis, she is always willing to take the assertion of a dry-goods drummer's handbill." Last year we took the assertions of a St. Louis morning newspaper for the mortality list of that city, and we discovered in due time that the newspaper was a dry-goods drummer's handbill. Perhaps this is not the handbill which the *Democrat* now has in its mind's eye.

The Joint Committee on Court-House plans have done all that devolved upon them in the choice of the plan for our future City Hall. They met yesterday, and awarded prizes to the three plans which they considered the best of the fourteen submitted. The prizes were given in the order of mention to the designs of Otto Matz, Mr. Gay, and Mr. Tilley. The final decision on the matter will be made upon the presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to the Common Council and the County Commissioners.

Seventeen members of the Committee of Seventy met last night and adopted a plan of action for the Temperance canvass next fall. They inform the citizens of Chicago that an attempt is to be made at the polls next November to overthrow the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and call upon the friends of law and order to organize in opposition. Associations should be formed in each ward and township, a Central Committee should be established, and public meetings should be held throughout the city to call the attention of the people to the designs of the liquor interest.

Postmaster-General Creswell is reported to believe that the abolition of the franking privilege will so increase the revenues of the Post-Office as to make it self-sustaining. Since the 1st of July, the sales of stamps have exceeded those for any other equal period in the history of the Department. The new system of issuing official stamps for public matter is liable to be abused by dishonest clerks and others who may steal them, but the Post-Office detectives have been instructed to detain all unofficial matter which bears official stamps. It is believed the loss in this direction will not be large.

A recent article in THE TRIBUNE on city politics has called forth a letter from Mr. M. C. Kelley, declaring that he is not a candidate for Mayor, and that the Committee of Seventy do not expect that the candidate whom they will support will favor Prohibition. Also an article from the *Staats-Zeitung* stating that the right thing for the German Republicans to do is to vote the Democratic ticket. We print both these declarations of faith elsewhere. The *Staats-Zeitung* seems to be impressed that Mayor Medill either wrote, or inspired, or sanctioned THE TRIBUNE's article. An entire mistake.

F. C. Capreol, Esq., President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company, has addressed a letter on the subject of cheap freights to the Governors of the several Western States, and invited them to a conference on that subject, with reference especially to the enterprise which he represents, to meet in this city on the 22d of July—Tuesday next. The Governors of Illinois and Minnesota have accepted the invitation to be present, and several others, whose replies have not yet come to hand, will doubtless put in an appearance. The subject is one of great importance to the productive interests of the Northwest, and it is hoped that some practical movement can be started that will furnish a solution to the knotty questions of transportation now so widely discussed and so vital to the prosperity of the States and Territories between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains.

Dr. Barnes Sears, the General Agent of the Peabody Fund, makes some statements about the public school and the educational condition of the Southern States which can be called encouraging only so far as they may be shown to reveal a state of things less deplorable than existed before. In themselves, the facts are bad enough. North Carolina seems utterly indifferent to the question of common school education. In North Carolina, not a cent of the $300,000 appropriated by the Legislature has ever been disbursed by the Treasury, and almost all the schools are closed. In Florida, three-fourths of the children are untaught, and in Alabama more than one-third of its million inhabitants can neither read nor write. In none of the Southern States are the public schools properly maintained. The total contributions towards their support from the Peabody Fund for the year have been $135,840. Dr. Sears thinks the situation on the whole rather encouraging than discouraging.

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday, except in provisions. Mess pork was dull, and 20c per brl lower, at $15.25@15.50 cash, and $15.25@15.37½ seller August. Lard was inactive, and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.15@8.20 cash, and $8.25@8.30 seller September. Meats were quiet and easier, at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders; 8⅝@8⅞c for middles; and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active and unchanged, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were rather quiet, and declined ½c, closing at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active, and advanced 2@2½c, closing at $1.20¾ seller the month, and $1.15¾ seller August. Corn was active, and a shade higher, closing at 35½c cash, and 37⅝c seller August. Oats were quiet and ½c lower, closing at 28⅛@28¼c cash, and 27⅛@27⅝c seller September. Rye was more active, and steady, at 56c. Barley was more active, and weaker, closing at 72½c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were active and strong, with sales at $4.40@5.10 for poor to choice. Cattle were dull and easy. Sheep ruled steady.

There is no discussion of the Sunday-beer question in Cincinnati, which is there regarded as definitely settled in favor of beer everywhere and at all times; but, in place of this, is the very practical consideration of the price which ought to be charged for beer. The *Commercial* has taken the side of the beer-drinkers as against the brewers and venders, and holds it to be preposterous that they should demand five cents for a small glass while the superior beverage of Munich is sold for five cents a quart. It maintains that, "if the German consumers were put off with such deceitful little apologies for 'schoppens' of beer as the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati beer-glasses, there would be a universal rebellion in a week." It appears, too, tha the American people drink more beer, though they take it in smaller allowances and at higher prices, than is drank in Germany. The average consumption of beer in the North German Confederation is put down at 21¼ quarts per head annually, while the American consumption averages 25¼ quarts per head. As the main ingredients in the manufacture of beer are water and barley, it would seem as though the complaint that beer is too high in this country is well founded.

The Industrial Congress at Cleveland, having accomplished the work of organization, has adopted a number of resolutions, which will give the public a fair idea of the objects and methods of the quarter of a million workmen whom it represents. They declare themselves favorable to the immigration of all free labor, but demand Governmental protection against the competition of labor imported under contract to serve a fixed period at certain wages. Co-operation is resolved to be the solution of the Capital and Labor Question, and Congress is asked to pass laws to assure it a fair trial. Arbitration, instead of strikes, is the means they recommend for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, and the members of the Association will not vote for political candidates refusing to pledge their efforts for the enactment of laws making arbitration the legal settlement of such difficulties. The coal miners, who are oppressed by combinations of their owners and other monopolists, are urged to form a National organization. Finally, the Congress calls for the establishment of National and State Labor Bureaus, which shall collect statistics, and digest plans and reform for the amelioration of the laboring classes.

THE SHEPHERD-DANA CASE.

Whatever may be the merits of the controversy between Mr. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*, and Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd, of the Washington Board of Public Works, the public will rejoice that Judge Blatchford refused to permit a local Police Court of the District of Columbia to extend its authority over the citizens of New York and other States, take them to Washington for trial without indictment, and subject them to conviction without a jury. The article to which Mr. Shepherd mainly objected, if we remember right, was that printed in the *Sun* representing him to be a stockholder in the Metropolitan Paving Company, which is largely engaged in the public works of Washington. Mr. Shepherd believed, or professed to believe, that this was a libel. Libel, under the law of the District of Columbia, is a misdemeanor. It was held that the alleged libel was uttered in the District, as the paper containing it was circulated there. An affidavit was made setting forth the charge, and the Washington Police Court issued an order for Mr. Dana's arrest. It was under this order that Mr. Shepherd hoped to have Mr. Dana taken to Washington, where, as he evidently believed, he would have a better chance of convicting him. The prosecution of the case partook rather of the nature of a persecution. Mr. Dana was first brought up before United States Commissioner Davenport, of New York, who would gladly have sent him to Washington if he had dared, and who refused to accept bail. The case was then taken before Judge Blatchford by the defendant, when bail was granted and a day set for argument. There seemed to be two points dead against the position taken by Mr. Shepherd's party. There is a United States law which prohibits the requisition of accused persons, except upon indictment. There was no indictment in this case, but a committal by an ordinary Police Court. The Constitution of the United States also guarantees every offender a trial by jury, which Mr. Dana could not have received before this tribunal. Judge Blatchford summarily disposed of the case by deciding that the defendant was entitled to a jury trial at his first arrest, and therefore could not be given up to a Washington Police Court which has no jurisdiction over his case.

A very dangerous precedent would have been set by permitting Mr. Dana to be dragged from his home in New York to the District of Columbia to be tried for libel before a police Dogberry. This would have been centralization with a vengeance. It would have been a notice to the Administration and the gentlemen under its especial patronage that they might, whenever objectionable articles were printed in the newspapers throughout the country, have the offending editors produced in Washington upon an order of a Police Justice, which can always be obtained by a loose affidavit. On this basis the Washington Police Justices would soon become the most important men in the country, and would be a sort of special King's Bench maintained for the protection of the Government officials against criticism. Mr. Shepherd must have an exaggerated idea of the progress made toward centralization if he believed that the United States Courts were prepared to recognize the right to issue orders of arrest from Washington Police Courts for the whole country. His individual defeat in this case is insignificant as compared with the defeat of the principle which he represented, and of the general purpose which he had in view. It is now pertinent to suggest to the anomalous local Government in the District of Columbia that any more attempts of this kind to assert its dominion over the United States of America will tend to induce the people to abolish its pigmy existence, and with it the little assumption of tyranny which it is so anxious to exercise.

FARMERS AND "PROTECTED" MANUFACTURERS.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* repeats its warnings to the farmers of the West that, if the special bounties now granted by law to certain classes of manufacturers be abolished, the change will drive a million of men who are now "consumers" of bread to become farmers, and, therefore, producers of bread. It warns them that to abolish protective taxes will reduce the cost of manufactured goods, and that labor employed in factories, receiving reduced wages, must purchase less corn, or go to farming for a living.

We have already published the facts on all these questions, and the farmers, who, for twelve years, have been paying taxes to foster other industries, have now a pretty clear understanding of the fraudulent character of Protection. We have already shown, and again produce a list—and by no means a complete one—of manufacturing trades and industries which are not protected. The list cannot be published too often. The persons employed in the following manufacturing occupations are not so protected by law but that all the duties might be repealed with benefit rather than injury to them:

Houses and fences.
Wagons and carriages.
Hubs, spokes, shafts, and wheels.
Agricultural implements.
Printing-presses and quartz mills.
Cars and locomotives.
Railways and street railways.
Steamers, sailing vessels, and canal-boats.
Staves, barrels and pumps.
Fire engines and hose.
Stoves, grates, ranges, and furnaces.
Roofing and plastering.
Engines, boilers, and machinery.
Quarrying, stone-cutting, and brick-making.
Water-works, paving, sewers, and gas.
Bridges, iron and wood.
Painting and glazing.
Scales and safes.
Brooms and brushes.
Boots and shoes.
Cement and stoneware.
Marble manufactures.
Ice-cutting.
Hats and hatters' goods and furs.
Vault lights, elevators, heating apparatus, and lightning-rods.
Looking-glass and picture-frames.
Sewing machines.
Pianos and organs.
Photographs and photographic goods.
Dental goods.
Patent medicines.
Iron castings.
Jewelry, optical, mathematical, and telegraphic instruments.
Butchering and packing.
Flour, crackers, and biscuit.
Canned fruits and vegetables.
Starch, oil, vinegar, lard, tallow, glue, and grease.
Printing, stereotyping, engraving, and gilding.
Gas-fitting and plumbing.
Sash, doors, blinds, and ladders.
Printing and writing ink.
Blank-books, binding, etc.
Butter, cheese, candles, ashes, saleratus, and soap.
Lamps, lanterns, and candlesticks.
Cloth and paper bags.
Paper collars, cuffs, boxes, and paper hangings.
Wooden-ware, willow-ware, and matches.
Sails, awnings, and tents.
Trunks, boxes, and show-cases.
Wheelwrighting, wheelbarrows, and handcarts.
Saddlery, harness, and belting.
Tobacco manufacturing.
Leather and leather goods.
Churns, washing machines, and clothes-wringers.
Clothing made by tailors, milliners, and dress-makers.
Guns, gunsmithing, and tinware.
Locksmithing, bellhanging, and speaking-tubes.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Household and school furniture and upholstering.

The census places the whole number of persons, male and female, in the United States over 10 years of age, engaged in some occupation, at 12,505,923, and, in giving the number engaged in each class of occupations, the protected and non-protected producers may be thus stated:

NON-PROTECTED CLASSES.	
Agricultural pursuits	5,922,471
Professional business	677,393
Domestic servants	975,734
Ordinary laborers	1,031,666
Trade and transportation	1,191,238
Non-protected manufactures	1,850,000
Miners, not protected	75,000
Total non-protected	11,723,502
PROTECTED CLASSES.	
Operatives in wool, iron, cotton, and other goods	705,314
Miners	77,107
Total protected classes	782,421

The number of persons engaged in protected industries is 6¼ per cent of the whole, and the non-protected classes are 93¾ per cent of the whole producing population. It will be seen, therefore, that when the Protectionists allege that, if the average bounty of 49 per cent extorted from the people nominally to protect the labor of the protected classes, there will be a million of adults driven to become farmers, and enter into competition with the producers of grain, they talk wildly. Persons who have been raised in cities, and have been engaged in mechanical and factory work, cannot be driven by any stress of circumstances to become farmers. There are at this moment thousands of men in each of the large cities earning a precarious living, who could find good homes and constant and liberal wages for themselves and their families by going into the country and working on farms. But neither famine nor the lash could drive them to do so. The farmers of the West could give employment and homes to an immense army of both men and women, and would pay them liberal wages if they could get them. It is one of the great evils of the day that such a large proportion of the laboring population prefer to live in the cities, struggling with poverty and exposed to all the temptations and vices of city life, rather than go into the country and earn a comfortable and respectable living by farm-work. It is also a great evil of the day that the farmers cannot retain their own sons and daughters on the farms, and that these, too, abandon the healthfulness and integrity of agricultural life to the petty clerks, salesmen, servants, and wage-laborers, in cities. When these Protectionists talk about emptying their factories and sending their laborers out on the farms, if the special bounties to a few manufacturing interests be repealed, they do not terrify anybody. So true is it that it is difficult to get sufficient labor for the farms, that, were it not for the addition of such labor obtained from the annual immigration, it would not be possible to increase the products of farms in proportion to the increase of the population of the country. The idea that the Protectionists furnish from their mills the "consumers" of farm products is a specious falsehood. The same people, if engaged in a non-protected occupation, would consume as much.

Another specious falsehood is that the object of Protection is to give higher wages to labor. The proportion of cash expended for wages of the leading manufactures does not exceed 18 per cent of the product, the fact being that the proportion of labor performed by machinery is annually growing greater, and that by human labor decreasing. Ten men, with machinery, now do the work which required forty men twenty years ago. The capitalist enjoys the same bounty on the product of his machinery that he does on the labor of his workmen; and, at the most, the workman can only receive, as his share of the average, 49 per cent bounty—the proportion which his wages bear to the value of the thing produced, which is 18 per cent. The rest of the bounty is awarded to the capital which hires the laborer and owns the machinery.

CALEB CUSHING AND KELLY'S DOG.

Caleb Cushing has been a public man for the last half century, more or less. Forty-eight years ago he was returned to the Massachusetts Legislature from his native village, Newburyport, and from that day to this he has floated along on the sea of politics, sometimes with his head above water and sometimes with it under, and more frequently under. When not in Congress, he has been in the Legislature; when not in the Legislature, he has been in the Courts; when not in the Courts, he has been member of the Cabinet, or Solicitor at Geneva, or Mayor of Newburyport,—the Mayoralty of that thriving village always being kept open for him when everything else failed; and, as everything else failed very often, he has therefore been the Mayor of that thriving village very often, and has always been sound on the Sunday-question, as affecting the right of little boys to fish for eels and flounders on the Lord's Day. With all his opportunities, however, the venerable Caleb has never accomplished enough to entitle him to the distinction of being called a National benefactor. He has not succeeded in stamping his impress upon the age. Men and things have been sadly against him, and his planets have never been in favorable conjunction. It is this reflection, probably, which has at last induced him to throw himself into the breach and determine whether, in the abstract, man has any rights at night which a dog is bound to respect; whether, in the concrete, he, Caleb Cushing, has any rights which Kelly's dog is bound to respect. If he conducts this suit to a successful issue, he will at last have succeeded in conferring a benefit upon the whole nation, for which future ages will rise up and call him blessed. He will go into this suit with the sympathies of every man who doesn't own a dog, and he will have the prayers of a multitude of delicate women who are nightly driven to nervous distraction by the prolonged howling of the dog in the next yard, who is only prevented from assailing the moon by the stoutness of his chain, and thereupon gives vent to his feelings in barcaroles of despair, varying from the surly, snapping viciousness of the mongrel yellow dog, who is only fit to wash windows with, up to the mighty diapason of the Newfoundland, whose crescendos are strong enough to wake up all the other dogs in the neighborhood, and set them off in a fugue of concentrated fiendishness, to which all the roosters, guinea-hens, and peacocks that are lying around loose contribute their most potent dissonances. Mr. Cushing sets forth in his complaint that one Kelly doth wrongfully keep a dog, which now and aforetime is used and accustomed to bark continually by day and night, and that, on Saturday last, the defendant did then and there allow the dog to bark incessantly from early in the day, through the whole day and night following, and did thereby hinder and prevent the plaintiff from studying and transacting his lawful business by day, and deprived him of his sleep during the night, so as injuriously to affect his health and the peaceful use of his property. On this score he claims $3,000 damages.

Mr. Cushing has thus commenced a crusade in the interests of the health and morals of the whole people. It will be easy for him to show that these canine nuisances gradually undermine health by depriving people of sleep, and that they are ruining the morals of the people by causing profanity in every neighborhood, and in almost every house. It is not every man who can rise from his couch and hurl his convenient boot-jack, or find a brickbat large enough, and, if he did, the dog wouldn't care for them, but would only bark the louder, and, cherishing a revengeful feeling, would the next day probably gratify it by biting off a piece of the thrower's leg, or keep him indoors all day by lying in wait for him at the front gate, pretending to be asleep. If the victim should be so successful as to shoot the dog, then all the other dogs in the neighborhood would make common cause against him, or the dog's owner might shoot back. There is no safe way to get at the dog except by getting at the dog's owner through the courts, or else by the use of "pizen." The public will therefore expect Caleb Cushing to do his whole duty in the premises. Let him exhaust Blackstone, Kent, and Chitty before he gives in. Let him attack Kelly and Kelly's dog with butters, rebutters, and surrebutters, with injunctions, rejoinders, capiases, precipes, declarations, and all the other weapons in the armory of the law, until he has overwhelmed Kelly and forever shut the noisy mouth of Kelly's dog. [Let him not look solely to himself and to his own convenience, however, for that would be selfish. Let him remember that the eyes of the universe are upon him, and that he is to-day the venerable representative, not of little pent-up Newburyport, but of a boundless continent. Let him, therefore, obtain a decision as broad as the continent, which may be spread forth on the law-books, so that Kelly may be a warning to all dog-owners from Maine to Oregon, and from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and Kelly's dog a warning to all other dogs, that silence is golden. If Caleb Cushing can accomplish this, he will not have lived in vain.

What vistas of pleasant possibilities open to the gaze of one reflecting upon the suppression of Kelly's dog! That miserable animal is not the only disturber of the public peace and demoralizer of the public temper. There is the ancient Thomas and his companion Tabitha, who make night hideous with their unseemly courtship under one's windows. No antidote has yet been discovered for the bane of their nocturnal junketings. They bear charmed lives. They are impervious to the gentle persuasion of boot-jacks, or the convincing appeals of pistol-balls. One of our neighbors has fired at a cat, sitting and singing in his yard, night after night, without interrupting her little tune, not to speak of interrupting the cat. With unseemly profanity, he vows to keep on practicing at the feline Troubadour if it takes all summer, notwithstanding the fact that no one can venture out of doors after nightfall, owing to the eccentricities of his shooting. The cat, however, can be suppressed by Mr. Cushing in the same manner as Kelly's dog. Then there is the man who plays the cracked violin, commencing about the time you are composing yourself to sleep; the woman who knows but two tunes and thumps them on the piano all day and night; the fiend who shouts "ber-rees, ber-rees" at 5 o'clock in the morning, and his *alter ego*, the fiend, who, an hour later, when you are just rolling over for your finishing nap, bawls "fe-ish, fe-ish" under your window; the life-insurance solicitor and the vender of patent nostrums; the hand-organ man on the corner, and the children of Sunny Italy who make "moo-sik" with fiddle and harp. What a wide and rich field of labor is suggested to Mr. Cushing in the facts we have mentioned! What a blessed relief to thousands of suffering mortals, who cannot shoot fiddlers, hit cats, or kill organ-grinders, it would be if Caleb Cushing would only suppress them as he is about to suppress Kelly's dog. No man is better qualified to do it. No other man has such advantages. The same dose that takes the bark out of Kelly's dog will kill off the whole tribe. Then shall we have days of delight, and the nights shall be filled with peace. Sancho Panza blessed the man who invented sleep. The whole country will bless Mr. Cushing if he succeeds, by putting his knowledge of the law for once where it will do the most good, in securing the right of every man to enjoy it without detriment from howling dogs, yowling cats, and other nocturnal nuisances. Then will he not sink altogether out of the National recollection, nor will his fight with Kelly's dog have been in vain.

Mr. Senator Carpenter's plea in extenuation of the acceptance of the back pay was, that the Constitution requires that the "Senators and Representatives *shall receive* a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law," and therefore he was compelled to receive the compensation voted him by law. If this plea be worth anything, it is perhaps equally operative and binding in other cases. For instance, the Constitution says that the Senate "*shall be* composed of two Senators from each State." Yet for nearly ten years the Senate was composed of Senators from only two-thirds of the States; nevertheless the Senate claimed to be a legal body. The Constitution further declares that the "Vice-President of the United States *shall* be President of the Senate." Yet the Vice-President is not President of the Senate except when he chooses to attend, and he is at full liberty to attend or not, as he pleases. It is said in the Constitution that the President "*shall hold* his office for the term of four years;" but his right to resign at any time is not questioned. Despite the requirement that he "shall hold his office" for four years, he may be removed at any time by impeachment. The same instrument declares that the Judges of the Supreme Court "*shall* hold their offices during good behavior." Yet no one has ever denied their right to resign. In all these cases the terms used by the Constitution define the right of the officer to receive compensation or fix the term of his office; but there is no legal objection or difficulty in the way of Mr. Carpenter, or any other Senator, sending to the Treasury of the United States any amount of money he may possess; and, if he has a clear conviction of his owning the money by constitutional enactment, the less legal objection will there be to his free disposal of it.

Philadelphia is never easy unless she is emulating New York enterprise in some way or other. Just now she is engaged in getting up a balloon voyage to Europe. Mr. Charles E. Wise, a son of Prof. Wise, and Col. Henry C. DeAbna are the venturesome spirits who propose to undertake this flight across the sea, and a meeting of prominent gentlemen has been held to encourage the undertaking. Col. De Abna expressed his determination to make the trial for the benefit of mankind, and his belief that it would result successfully. He said that he was on friendly terms with Prof. Wise, and "that the two expeditions would be in a spirit of friendly rivalry for a common object." We should say that one such venture at a time is enough. Two balloons which come from Philadelphia and New York could scarcely suppress the spirit of rivalry between the two cities even up among the little stars, and a trial of speed might result, as it has resulted in the case of other common carriers, in bursting a boiler.

After all, considerable excitement was caused at the recent session of the Presbytery of St. Paul, in the discussion of the question to dissolve the relations between the Rev. F. T. Brown, D. D., and his church, the Central Presbyterian, of that city. The minority report showed that there were irreconcilable differences between the pastor and the church upon the subject of finances, while the majority report was in favor of his remaining, and stated that the only financial difficulty was the fact that the church was in debt, and that the minister was in favor of having it paid off, and had made numerous appeals to the liberality of the people. Both reports were taken under advisement, and, although the large majority wished him to remain, the minority report was adopted, owing to the fact that the signers of the minority report included all the wealthy men in the church, to whom constant appeals for liberality were probably distasteful.

Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, has suspended, owing to financial embarrassments. The fact is a warning which ought not to be disregarded. Universities, so called, which are, in fact, nothing but boarding-schools, are scattered all over the land. Western towns, especially, seem to have a mania for establishing universities just as they have for opera-houses, and with no better hope of supporting the one than the other. They are comparatively useless in an educational point of view, and nearly always impecunious in a financial. It would be the part of wisdom to make those which we have better rather than to start a new one every time a town is started.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The nominees of the Minnesota Republican State Convention at St. Paul, Wednesday, are:

Governor—Cushman K. Davis, of St. Paul.
Lieut.-Governor—Alphonso Barto, of Sauk Centre.
Sec'y of State—S. P. Jennison, present incumbent.
Treasurer—Mons Grinager, of Albert Lea.
Attorney-General—George P. Wilson, of Winona.

Mr. Davis, for Governor, is the present United States District-Attorney in Minnesota, but, strangely enough, is said to represent hostility to the "ring" to which he must have owed his Federal appointment. However that may be, Mr. Davis does represent the "Young America" element in the party, and is indebted to it for his nomination. Capt. Barto, for Lieutenant-Governor, formerly lived in Kane County, Ill., and was an officer in one of our earliest regiments of War-volunteers. The Scandinavians named Mons Grinager for Treasurer; and "Young America" finished off the ticket, as it began, with Wilson, a young lawyer of Winona, for Attorney General. It was a "pretty tight squeak," though, for the boys, the controlling vote being 155 to 153 in convention. But the boys were bound to win, or to bolt if they did not win,—it having been determined, long ago, that this was not a good year for William D. Washburn and that ilk to ask any favors. In all probability William D. Washburn will not find any year a good year for him, in Minnesota.

—The Minnesota Republican platform is lavish in promises of Reform. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

> The sham Republican party of Minnesota have had exclusive control of the State for a period of fifteen years. During all that time it has been always just on the point of reforming something. Every season a string of pledges have been put on record whose current value has proved nearly equal to an edition of wild-cat currency. . . . . . Will farmers continue to accept a batch of fresh promises, or will they hold the concern to account for a failure to perform? It has been the most promising party that ever afflicted the labor interests of a free people. The entire energies of leaders are exhausted in the utterance.

—The St. Paul *Press*, on the morning of the eventful day, had an elaborate eulogy on William D. Washburn, saying that to him "the Republican party *owes* more than perhaps to any other private citizen." But another Republican paper, not edited by a Postmaster, the Blue Earth City *Post*, had previously said:

> The people are opposed to Mr. Washburn, but the politicians seem determined to force his nomination. If these men were not blinded by selfishness and base motives they would see that their course leads to inevitable defeat at the polls. . . . . The time has gone by when a ring can control the elections of this State and subordinate them to selfish purposes and the accomplishment of personal ends.

—The Dubuque *Times*, edited by the late Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Iowa, "wants to know, you know:"

> Can the stream rise higher than the fountain? And can a party, composed mainly of the elements of the old Democratic party, be purer than those elements have shown themselves heretofore to be?

For answer, look at the Republican party, largely *led* by "the elements of the old Democratic party."

—Here is an undiminished adherent to the "three-term party," who writes from Winchester, Ind., to Mr. Scammon's Chicago organ:

> I have lived since May 6, 1801, and voted for Adams in 1824 and '28, for Clay in '32 and '44, for Harrison in '36 and '40, though I perjured myself in swallowing Tyler, having sworn never to support a man who favored the "Expunging Resolutions." I voted for Taylor in '48, Scott in '52, Fremont in '56, Lincoln in '60 and '64. Twice for Grant, and shall be ready to vote for him again in '76. "Credit Mobilier," "salary-steal," "tangle-leg," "Long Branch," "fast horses," "bull pups," and 100 per cent added. The *old National Intelligencer* was my political Bible, and now the *Inter-Ocean*. The wheat crop here is above a fair average. Corn and oats promise good. Flax rather slim. Apples and small fruits suffered some from late storms, but abundance left for home supply. Bad luck to all monopolies, and endless prosperity to the *Inter-Ocean*. Yours, P. P.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* says:

> Some of the unscrupulous papers have found a new grievance against Senator Conkling. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has had the sagacity to secure his great legal abilities in its suit against the Government for the recovery of the scrip dividend tax, and immediately these shameless sheets raise a howl. If these papers had any sense of common decency, they would rember and state that Senator Conkling did not appear in the case until it *had passed from the sphere of the Department to the determination of the Courts*. It then became simply a question of legal right and *judicial judgment*, just like any other suit, and we do not know why Senator Conkling has not the same right to practice his profession and earn his livelihood as any other man.

Mr. Conkling is prospectively the Chief Justice of the United States; and he has taken and holds extra pay of the Government in order that, as a Senator, he need not be forced "to practice his profession and earn his livelihood as any other man." This question at issue involves $465,000 now in the Treasury, and, indirectly, it involves millions of possible revenue. It will not be decided until "judicial judgment" is made from the Bench over which Mr. Conkling is likely to preside, next winter. Ought Mr. Conkling to sell his "judicial judgment" now?

—The Peoria *Transcript*, speaking of the railroad returns of taxable valuations in that county, says:

> Only two of the six companies return any increase of valuation, and those only slight. We reckon the Board of Equalization will have to adopt the insurance agent's motto—"*See et tuum.*" Evidently none of the companies had any conception of the fact that an effort was to be made to raise the State and County assessments this year to a cash valuation, or if they did, they recklessly refused to concur.

—The railroad-property of Illinois was, in 1871, assessed at $25,516,042. The figures for 1872 were not much larger. This year the *Illinois State Journal* believes the assessment will be raised to $200,000,000. The State Board of Equalization meets next month.

—Gov. Tom Osborn, of Kansas (Judge Delahay's son-in-law, and one of the defendants in a scandalous suit of recent notoriety), is himself a candidate for Caldwell's purified seat in the United States Senate. The election will be made by the Legislature late in January next. The Senate meets the 1st of December. Therefore, says an exchange:

> Gov. Osborn has in his hands, in connection with the Senatorship, a nice little plum for some one, and he will be very different from the run of Kansas politicians if he does not dispose of it to the best advantage for himself. He has the appointment of a successor to Caldwell in the Senate, who will hold his seat during December and January, and who will receive pay from the date of Caldwell's resignation—ten months' pay, or $6,250 for two months' service. This certainly should be sufficient to win the appointee and his friends over to the Osborn interest, and is altogether a different affair from "establishing a National Bank."

—The Des Moines *Register* has a correspondent who wants "the names of those members of Congress that the railroads bought with an excursion ticket and free whisky in the St. Louis Anti-Monopoly Convention." The *Register* answers:

> We know of only one way to find out these names, but that one way is good enough. Let our correspondent watch the proceedings of Congress next winter and its votes. He can then see what Congressmen, if any, were "bought up by the railroads," and can also see by the votes on the proposed Cherokee Land Steal what Congressmen, accompanying the excursion, were bought up by the Land Ring. Railroads don't label their Congressional property, nor do they care to exercise the rights of their ownership till the voting time comes. If our correspondent will keep his eyes open next winter he will probably ascertain for himself the knowledge he asks for in advance.

—We are told that the railways are playing the little game so as to make this attempted legislation against their "vested rights" odious to the public; and the plausiblyy thought that in undertaking such a thing they may only succeed in making themselves unbearably odious to a hard-working, tax-ridden, sorely oppressed class of people, suggested the title at the head of this article—"A Risky Experiment."—*Arcola (Ill.) Record.*

—The Iroquois (Ill.) *Times* tells the farmers to "begin the reform at home and when the general elections occur you will be ready for the contest with your forces disciplined."

—It will be only a partial remedy of the evils of monopoly if we stop at the simple cure of railroad extortion and leave in full force the more burdensome tariff laws and other class legislation. The time has come for a general reform, and the man or paper that would consider the claims of party in such a crisis, is wittingly or unwittingly, acting the part of an obstructionist. —*Yorkville (Ill.) News.*

—If the reform movements which have been instituted in political affairs by the farmers of the whole country shall continue to extend and progress, as their organization has developed, into almost incredible proportions since its inception, there is little doubt that it will clear our Government of all those hot beds of political pollution that have been breeding contamination and discord in all its departments since radicalism has come into power.—*Dubuque Herald.*

Won't the farmers' movement have a similar effect, or is it not designed to have it on the hot beds of political pollution that exists in the Democratic party as well as in the Radical. Won't it have any effect, for example, in Dubuque County, the most corruptly governed in Iowa, and the most polluted by scheming politicians.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—The Chicago *Times* has gone crazy on the "Economist Party" and "on yesterday."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A Congressman's salary-steal will just buy a horse and buggy, and put an "L" on the house. —*Evansville Journal.*

—Seeing, unmistakably, the political death-pit into which he has stumbled, Mr. James C. Robinson has become a desperate man, hence his wild and reckless daring at an attempt to offer a few thread-bare pleas of defense. No use, Mr. Robinson, to ask or plead for leniency at the hands of the people whom you have heretofore betrayed into your confidence. You may as well take a back seat, so far as the Democratic party is concerned.—*Taylorville (Ind.) Democrat.*

—There is reason to fear that the Boston *Advertiser* has been misinformed by its Washington correspondent as to the feelings with which the Administration regards Gen. Butler's candidacy. At least, the Washington *National Republican*, a black but comely "semi-official," and, we should think, the more likely of the two to have correct information, asserts as a fact within its knowledge that his dispatches on this subject are "untrue in every essential particular." Furthermore, the correspondent of the *Traveller* contradicts the statement that Mr. Richardson is the only Cabinet officer who wants to see Gen. Butler elected. Mr. Robeson, First Lord of the Admiralty, is "quite friendly in his disposition toward the General;" and another constitutional adviser, in conversation with the correspondent, has "expressed a decided preference." As for the President, the *Traveller's* gentleman says there is no misapprehension in well-informed Washington circles about *his* position. "Although it is not the province of Gen. Grant to meddle with State politics, there can be no doubt that the success of Gen. Butler would be highly gratifying to him.—*Springfield Republican.*

SPRINGFIELD.

An Inhuman Wretch—Recovery from Sunstroke—Articles Filed—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Serious charges are made against one Walter Bird, a resident of this city, on account of inhuman treatment to a little orphan girl, 7 years old, who was taken by him from the Home of the Friendless with a view of adopting and raising her as his own child. It is said that the child has been so cruelly beaten that the marks are still visible upon her person; that she is emaciated from lack of sufficient food, and, in short, she is said to be in a precarious condition of health. There would seem to be some truth in the charges, for Bird was tried and convicted of cruel treatment to a former ward of his about four years ago. At that time he was an employe in the Secretary of State's office, from which he was dismissed. It is probable that this case will receive, as it should, official investigation

George Oswald, a carpenter, while engaged at his work yesterday was sun struck, and was thought to be beyond recovery. To-night, however, he is reported out of danger.

The Decatur Coal Mining Company, capital $25,000; Clinton Power Building Company, capital $25,000, and the Shawneetown Foundry and Machine Company, capital $10,000, have filed statements and received licenses to-day from the Secretary of State.

A. McLaughlin, Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, leaves here to-night for Chicago on business connected with the Grain Inspection Department in Chicago, which is understood to be not in as harmonious a condition as it should be.

RAILROAD RATES.

The Stock-Dealers of Morgan County, Illinois, Dissatisfied with the Practical Working of the New Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, July 17.—The citizens of Morgan County are beginning to discover that the new railroad law works serious injury to their interests. This is the greatest stock-raising county in the State, and the farmers have heretofore enjoyed the benefit of competition to Chicago. The old rate for stock was $25 a car to Chicago, but under the new law it is $37.74. The result is a falling off in business over the roads connecting with Chicago, and a disposition on the part of the stock men to try if they cannot do better by shipping direct to New York over the Toledo, Wabash & Western. Heretofore the stock has been sold to buyers in Chicago because the market was nearer and the money returned quicker. The Toledo Road will have a virtual monopoly of the trade to New York, while the Chicago roads will be left out in the cold. This county paid something in the neighborhood of half a million dollars to bring competing roads to this point, and those who pay taxes cannot see justice in a law which deprives them of competition while it does no good to those who must ship from non-competing points at the old rates.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Condition of Education and Public Schools in the South—$135,840 Contributed by the Peabody Educational Fund.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The annual report of the General Agent of the Peabody Fund, Dr. Barnes Sears, gives an encouraging review of the general condition of the public schools in the Southern States, and says: The encouraging circumstances vastly predominate over the discouraging. There is one class of men, the report says, whose influence is to be dreaded, who do not profess to be unfriendly to the common schools, but reluctantly consent to let the experiment be tried, provided it be done cheaply, not considering, probably not caring, that such condition is fatal to success. The effect would be, and in more than one State is, to create a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people, who, having paid their school-tax, find that private schools have been broken up or reduced to weakness or inefficiency by the removal of so many pupils, and that, for want of sufficient funds, no respectable public schools have taken their place, so far as the education of the children of the State generally is concerned. The two systems coexisting are chiefly efficient in weakening each other. Either, to be prosperous, requires all the money that is paid for both. Men will not be satisfied to be reduced to the necessity of setting up schools of their own, or of sending their children from home after having contributed their share to the public school fund. Such are the results of what people are pleased to call economy in expenditures for public schools. The report goes on to refer to scheming legislators, and shows how the voice of the people has been frequently raised against them. He insists that pupils should not be frequently changed, and says he must wait a time for the results of the change from the private to the public system. Past prejudices are coming to be regarded as amiable weaknesses, and there are men enough in Southern States who pronounce for abandoning the antiquated system of private schools, and adopting the changes our present conditions render necessary. The following statistics are taken from the report of Virginia. The number of public schools in the State for the year ending Aug. 1, 1872, is 3,695, and the school population 411,021 persons, of whom 247,062 are white. The amount appropriated was $32,800. In North Carolina the condition of the public schools and education was generally far from satisfactory, there being an alarming indifference on the subject among the common people, and a want of union and party co-operation on the part of public men. The amount appropriated was $12,550. In South Carolina few schools are reported. Throughout the year application was made for Charleston as follows: The Legislature at its laast session appropriated over $300,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of the amount has been received from the Treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in the State have been closed. Amount paid, $1,500.

In Georgia, the effort thus far to establish a public school system has resulted in a comparative failure. The fund contributed $10,200 to twelve schools.

In Florida, three-fourths of the youth of the State are yet unreached by the educational system, but the ratio is rapidly changing. The fund contributed $8,000 in aid of fourteen schools. In Alabama, out of a population of 1,000,000, 383,000 can neither read nor write. Of the voting population there are 91,000 blacks and 17,000 whites who cannot read or write. The State fund paid $606,617 during the year, and the Peabody fund $700 to five schools.

In Mississippi, there are 4,650 public schools, with an average attendance of 125,000, and 400 private schools, with 148,780 pupils unrolled. The expense of common schools is $1,136,565, and the Peabody fund contributed $4,450 to aid six schools.

In Louisiana $7,890 was contributed to aid the schools. In the unsettled state of school matters in Texas the Trustees did not feel justified in making donations. In Arkansas, the number of children of a school age is 194,314; number of persons attending school, 82,869; teachers, 2,035; amount paid teachers, $355,625, and amount contributed from the Peabody fund, $9,500.

In Tennessee the number of children of school age is about 400,000; school fund, $2,512,500; amount available for schools, $650,000, and the Peabody fund contributed in aid of 55 schools $25,600.

In West Virginia there are 3,000 schools in operation, run at the expense of $750,000 annually, and 90,000 scholars in the graded and high schools. The Peabody fund contributed $15,950. Total contributed to all the States, $135,840.

A Mystery Solved.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A correspondent of the *American* at Westchester, Pa., who accompanied Sheriff Gill with the prisoner Udderzook from Baltimore, telegraphs to-day:

> Yesterday afternoon your correspondent went to Penningtonville, and visited the locality of the great crime, and had the body of the mysterious agent exhumed. The corpse, although greatly decomposed, still showed the shape of the head and geneeral contour of the features very perfectly. Comparing it with the photograph of Goss, the similarity was noticed by all. A seal ring, the same that was found in the wagon, has been identified as having belonged to Goss, and other circumstantial evidence has been brought out, which, in the opinion of all, establishes the identity of the murdered man as W. S. Goss.

Injured by a Falling Building.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—About noon to-day, as a number of workmen were engaged taking down a building on Market street, partially destroyed by fire, the main girder gave way, and the whole mass, with the men upon it, fell to the hall floor, a distance of sixteen feet. George Scott was very seriously injured, and a dozen others more or less hurt.

THE FUTURE CITY HALL.

The Plans Committee Comes to a Definite Conclusion About It.

Otto Matz' Theory of Architecture is Deemed Worthy of the First Prize.

The Second Goes to Gay, and the Third to Tilley.

The Objections to Which the Successful Plans Are Open.

The general reader has already become apathetic and indifferent about the Court-House plans, and small blame to him. There has been so much fuss and so little work accomplished by the Joint Committee on Court-House Plans, that the weariness of the tax-payer is pardonable. The whole matter has become a standing joke in this community, and when delay is alluded to it is, in mathematical phraseology, "in terms of" the Court-House Plan Committee.

But their work is complete. They have made their final selections, and nothing remains for them now but to report to the Common Council and County Commissioners. Whether their report will be adopted or not, remains to be seen. There is reason to suppose that there will be wanting a certain expected unanimity of action when those two bodies consider the report. Whatever of personal prejudice and petty spite may have governed one or two members of the Committee cannot be expected to prevail in the two legislative bodies whose approval is necessary. Hence, although the general tenor of the Committee's work may be regarded as a final disposition, changes may be made by the Aldermen and Commissioners.

The Joint Committee had agreed to come to an understanding yesterday upon the subject. They met at 2 o'clock, resolved to finish the business and go home relieved of a heavy responsibility. When they met Ald. Ogden was absent, but Mr. Bengley was allowed to explain to the Committee the merits of his plan. This done, Mr. Ogden was sent for, and the Committee gathered in the little room at the head of the stairs, where the thermometer was at about 120 degrees, and there stood up to deliberate. The excitement was intense,—so was the heat. Everybody had a voting plan to offer, but finally something like order was accomplished, and a window was pried open with a chisel.

The Committee came to order, Commissioner Singer in the Chair.

Ald. McGennies supposed that the Committee were ready to decide upon the three plans deserving of the premiums offered. They had spent weeks upon them, and were now thoroughly conversant with their respective merits. He therefore moved the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Committee proceed to ballot for three premiated plans, and also designate by ballot the plan entitled to first, second, and third premiums.

Ald. Bailey moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee proceed to ballot for three plans in open ballot, and that the Secretary call the yeas and nays.

The amendment was laid on the table—yeas, 9; nays, 4, and the resolution of Ald. McGennies adopted.

Commissioner Thompson moved that the Committee ballot for one plan at a time, which was agreed to.

The Committee then informally discussed the difficulties that lay in the way of voting. It was determined, on the suggestion of Mr. Prindiville, to vote for one of fourteen plans, and select the three highest receiving a majority of the votes.

Then it was decided to let each member vote for one plan without confining him to any particular range. Then it was not.

Commissioner Prindiville offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee proceed by ballot to choose three plans by commencing at the lowest number of the 14 plans that received 4 votes or over, the whole number to be voted on whether any number receive a majority or not; when all are voted for the three receiving the greatest number of votes to be the three. Then a ballot to be taken for the first, second, and third of the three selected.

This resolution was adopted—yeas, 11; nays, 2.

The ballot was then had, resulting thus:

	Votes.
No. 2, Cochrane & Miller	2
No. 5, Thomas Tilley	6
No. 8, Sturgis, of Boston	5
No. 9, Otto Matz	6
No. 14, Armstrong & Egan	4
No. 17, Henry L. Gay	6
No. 18, Burling & Adler	3
No. 20, Heubel & Rosenthal	1
No. 22, Edbrooke	2
No. 39, Theodore Karls	4
No. 40, Wheelock & Thomas	2
No. 45, Randall	4
No. 46, Bengley & Roy	4
No. 47, Dixon & Hamilton	5

Mr. Prindiville moved that all the plans receiving five votes and over be balloted for.

Commissioner Carter moved to substitute "all plans receiving four votes and over."

The amendment prevailing, a ballot was had, as follows:

No. 5	6
No. 8	4
No. 9	7
No. 14	5
No. 17	7
No. 39	5
No. 45	5
No. 46	3
No. 47	6

This ballot selected Nos. 9 and 17 for two of the sacred three.

Ald. McGennies moved to select a third premiated plan, those receiving four votes and upwards, which was done as follows:

No. 5	6
No. 8	4
No. 14	4
No. 39	3
No. 45	4
No. 47	4

No. 39 was now dropped, and another ballot had, as follows:

No. 5	5
No. 8	5
No. 14	4
No. 45	3
No. 47	4

During the progress of the ballot, Commissioner Herting announced that he had voted in the negative on No. 8, and would like to change his vote. He was permitted.

Ald. McGennies moved to choose between the plans receiving the highest votes,—Nos. 5 and 8. The motion was lost, and another ballot had, No. 45 being dropped. The result was announced, as follows:

No. 5	8
No. 8	9
No. 14	4
No. 47	4

When No. 5 was announced as having received eight votes, there was considerable jubilation. Then the Committee got reckless, and voted just as liberally for No. 8. Commissioner Bogue threw in a ballot for the plan "in fun," as he called it, and was horrified at the announcement. It was found, however, that the first announcement was erroneous, No. 8 receiving only eight votes.

The "complimentary" system of distributing premiums from the City Treasury appeared to meet with favor, Ald. Ogden and Commissioner Galloway insisting that No. 8 was chosen. The wrangle became tiresome.

Commissioner Prindiville moved to proceed to ballot for the final plan, to be decided by one ballot.

Ald. Ogden was observed to be absolutely importuning each member of the Committee to vote for No. 8. This did not affect the result, however, for the next ballot stood thus:

No. 5	7
No. 8	6

So the famous "Eureka" plan finally was admitted.

The Committee then proceeded to vote for the premiums in order, each member naming the plan deserving of the first place.

The first ballot resulted thus: No. 5, 5; No. 9, 5; No. 17, 3. The second came out: No. 5, 3; No. 9, 5; No. 17, 5. The third was similar to it. The fourth was: No. 5, 4; No. 9, 5; No. 17, 4. The fifth was: No. 5, 5; No. 9, 5; No. 17, 3. Then a friend of the "Eureka" plan left him, and the sixth ballot was: No. 5, 4; No. 9, 6; No. 17, 3. One of Mr. Gay's friends went back on him, and the seventh ballot resulted: No. 5, 4; No. 9, 7; No. 17, 2, and Otto Matz was declared the winner of the first premium of $5,000.

A struggle for the second place was then made. One Alderman, whose Eastern plan failed to get a "complimentary" premium, worked bitterly against the "Eureka" plan, and the result was: No. 5, 6; No. 17, 7; and Mr. Gay was the winner of $2,000 by the operation, Mr. Tilley being left for the third place, with only $1,000 premium.

Generally speaking, the public will be satisfied with the result. Unquestionably the three plans chosen are the three best that have been submitted. Either one of them would make a beautiful building. Two of them are open to an objection, and that is, that they are not alike on every street. Mr. Matz' design has a lofty tower on the Washington street front; and property-owners around the Court-House Square have already protested against any discrimination. Mr. Gay's plan gives prominence to Clark and LaSalle streets, and is open to the same objection. There is every reason to believe that these protests will be renewed before the Common Council and the County Commissioners. It will need the confirmation of these bodies to render the action of the Joint Committee valid.

There was one thing very noticeable in the balloting, and that was the ignorance displayed by some members of the Committee. Of the seven votes received by Mr. Matz, three of the affirmative ballots contained the letter "I," the writer evidently supposing that the word "aye" was thus indicated on paper; two of them were marked "jas," which told of the nationality of the voter. Some of the ballots required a tedious amount of investigation before the words "aye," or "ay," as they were more frequently spelled, could be deciphered by the tellers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Madison street bridge had been swung 119 times since 7 o'clock a. m.

The alarm from Box 273, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by fire in a two-story brick building at the corner of Union and Fulton streets, occupied by F. K. Holden. Damage nominal.

The dramatic peformance of the Christian Union dramatic class, which was to have taken place last evening at Aiken's Theatre, has been postponed until to-morrow evening, when it will be given at the same house.

Commissioner Hoyne yesterday held Jim Burke over for further examination in $500 bail for printing the bogus money-orders used by J. W. Young, alias Gregg, the Post-Office swindler.

A little girl named Nelly Walsh, 5 years old, residing at No. 20 Rumsey street, was very severely injured by being run over by a runaway horse, at the corner of Rumsey and Indiana streets, yesterday. Her recovery is believed to be doubtful.

Six disreputable women fought in Annie Stewart's house, on Fourth avenue, on Wednesday night, and accordingly were arrested. Yesterday morning Justice Banyon fined them $10 each.

The Tribune's thanks are tendered to Mr. N. Schroeder, of Walkerton, Ind., for a very fine box of Indiana whortleberries, which he was kind enough to send to the office. They are larger and sweeter than any that have yet appeared in this market.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, three boys stole a box of jewelry from the house of Mrs. Adams, No. 11 Carpenter street. The young robbers were detected, pursued, and caught by Officers Reid and Hogan, and the jewelry found in their possession.

A man named David Overlock was found dead in the kitchen of his house, No. 28 Polk street, yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, at which a verdict of death from the too free use of liquor was rendered.

Charles Miller was fined $50 yesterday morning, by Justice Banyon, for inhuman treatment of a horse. The Humane Society charged him with knocking out one of the animal's eyes with a whip. An appeal was taken.

Justices Van 't Woud and Scully sat in the courtroom of the former, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of trying the much-talked-of Sherwin case. Before the time came for its commencement, they were officially informed that it had been taken out of their hands, and would come up in the Criminal Court to-day.

An enterprising undertaker will secure a large business in the unscavengered portion of the city west of Ashland avenue and south of Van Buren street as soon as the cholera reaches the city. There is no means of getting rid of garbage. Hence the boasting of the Board of Health, that the "city is thoroughly disinfected," must be considered Pickwickian.

Citizens who live west of Ashland avenue and south of Van Buren street have dedicated the following stanza to the Board of Health:

> Disinfect every gutter, and drain, if you will,
> We have garbage enough to breed cholera still.

Moral: let the scavenger remove a portion of it, twice a week, say.

A boy named Andrew J. Riley was arrested not long since on the charge of breaking open letter-boxes on the North Side, but after an examination was discharged by Commissioner Hoyne. He was soon afterward rearrested by the police on the charge of vagrancy, and yesterday morning Justice Kaufman fined him $100. The Bridewell is now his home.

The proper authorities ought to give immediate attention to the matter of altering the street signs on lamp-posts, where it is necessary to correspond with the changes in names made by the Common Council. The new City Directory coming out this month use only the new names, and strangers will get sadly mixed up in their peregrinations about town if the guide-boards are not set right.

The attention of the stockholders of the Chicago Base-Ball Association is again called to the meeting to be held this evening at Uhlich's Hotel, corner of Twenty-second and State streets. There should be a large attendance, as the result will be likely to determine the fate of professional ball-playing in this part of the world. Business pertaining to the coming of the Philadelphia and Boston nines will also be brought up, and it requires immediate action.

As that immense territory west of Ashland avenue and south of Van Buren street is outside the scavengers' limits, the 30,000 or 40,000 residents in that vicinity have the alternative of dying like sheep of cholera from rotting table and kitchen refuse, or burying it in their yard in the pale beams of the waning moon. Their motto while engaged in this cheerful recreation is, with one finger holding their nose, "We cub to bury Cesar dot to braise hib,"—Cesar referring to the festering filth.

All property-owners and others residing north of the Kinzie street railroad-tracks in the Fourteenth Ward are earnestly requested to attend the meeting to be held this evening, at Tammany Hall, northwest corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets, for the purpose of taking action with regard to the disbursement of a portion of the money appropriated for the improvement of the ward. It is a matter of vital importance to the residents of that locality, and deserves their entire attention.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a bold attempt was made to fire the residences of Mr. F. C. Mather, of the firm of Williamson & Mather, and Mr. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Cochrane, architects, Nos. 653 and 655 West Washington street. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Mather was awakened by the sound of an explosion and the crackling of burning pine, and, hurrying to a window, she saw a tall flame leaping up between the two houses. After giving the alarm Mrs. Mather threw two large pitchers of water on the fire, which partially extinguished it. Mr. Miller, of the adjoining house, soon had his garden hose at work, and the blaze was speedily put out. Between the houses there is a space of about a foot, and an examination showed that a bunch of pine kindling, a two-ounce vial of oil, and a box of matches had been placed there. Plunder was doubtless the object of the villains who applied the incendiary material.

The principal reason why "bunko" men are rarely punished is because their victims fail to appear against them. Now, this loop-hole might be very easily plugged up if the complaining witnesses in every case were detained, and either held until the trials of the swindlers came off, or put under heavy bonds to appear against them. Police officers, as well as Justices, have the power to detain any person who makes a complaint until the day of trial, and they are, therefore, to blame for the easy punishments which are inflicted upon the class of villains known as "bunko" men. Let there be a reform in this matter, and the "bunko" business will not be so profitable in Chicago as an article in yesterday's Tribune showed it to be. A case illustrative of this position was before Justice Scully yesterday. Mr. Clough, of Pennsylvania, was beaten out of $500, and Harry Lawrence, W. T. Porter, and Walter Watson were arrested for it. Clough, having been "sugared," it is alleged, by Mike McDonald, did not appear against them. The result was that Lawrence was discharged, and the other two took a change of venue to Banyon, who will decide upon their cases to-day.

Pyramidal.

A wealthy New York gentleman, of an original turn of mind, is going to have stables built upon his grounds after the model of the pyramids of Egypt. He contends that the pyramid is the proper form for dwelling-houses also, and has the advantage of putting a stop to the eternal discussions about Mansard and other roofs.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

Seventeen Members of the Committee of Seventy in Council.

They Adopt a Plan of Action for the Coming Campaign.

The Fight to Be a Square Stand-Up One on the Law and Order Side.

Report of the Committee on the Appointment of Officers.

The Committee of Seventy met at the Builders' Exchange, LaSalle street, last evening, the Hon. A. L. Morrison in the chair. There were seventeen members present.

The Committee appointed to prepare and submit a plan of organization and action, with reference to the coming municipal election, reported the following:

An issue has been forced upon the people of Chicago of an unusual character. Large public meetings have been held by a portion of our fellow-citizens with an avowed determination of organizing a political party having for its objective purpose the repealing of our established laws protecting society from the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and the preservation of peace and order. These meetings have been bold and defiant in their utterances against our State and municipal laws and police regulations for protecting the rights of peaceably disposed citizens. The result of the success of this movement, as we all very well know, will be to open the flood-gates of vice and crime, and tend directly to produce general demoralization.

This movement is being organized in all parts of the city for the express object of obtaining the supreme control of our municipal government, at the election in November, in the interest of the liquor-dealers, and large sums of money are being raised and pledged to carry it forward. The purpose is undisguised and unmistakable; the enemies of law and order do not fight behind masked batteries; they have no concealment; they make no feigned issue. There is to be a square stand-up fight at the polls between the liquor-dealers and their satelites and the friends of law and order, or an abandonment of our rights as citizens and our interests as members of the municipal conflict into the hands of the vicious and dangerous classes.

There are immense interests at stake. In addition to the questions of law and order, of peace and good government which are involved, millions of dollars are to be annually raised by taxation from the proceeds of the labor and business of our people, and it is of the highest moment that the expenditure of these vast sums be intrusted to men of integrity and character, and not to the representatives of the saloons of the city and cognate institutions, who will be foisted into our public offices if success crowns the efforts of the liquor-sellers' party.

The issue being thus forced upon us by an aggressive movement, the friends of law and order cannot shrink from accepting it, and meeting it with a determination to preserve the moral, social, and financial character of our city, which would be sadly imperiled by the triumph of a party which brings to its support all the vicious elements of society.

Your Committee would, therefore, earnestly call your attention to the necessity of an early and thorough organization of the several wards of the city and townships of the county as the basis of a law and order party, with especial reference to the municipal election in November. There are no National or State issues to divide and distract us, no partisan politics involved, so that all good citizens may unite on a common platform, broad enough, comprehensive enough, to embrace all the material and moral interests of the municipality.

We recommend that immediate steps be taken by the friends of law and order in each ward and township, under the direction of the Vice-Presidents provided for in our general organization, to form a Central Committee, hold public meetings, and do all things necessary to compact our strength and to secure unity and co-operation of action—of all opposed to the rule which the liquor-interest is seeking to force upon us; and that the Executive Committee assist, and, where necessary, for lack of prompt local action, supervise the organization of wards and townships.

We would further suggest that the Committee on Public Meetings take early action in organizing a series of meetings in different parts of the city and county, that the attention of the people may be called to the nature of the important issues involved in the coming election.

We also suggest that the Finance Committee be instructed to take immediate and efficient measures for raising money, to be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee, to meet the expenses necessary to be incurred in order to preserve our city from coming under the rule of the liquor interest and its accessories.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell said the report contemplated only a single issue—one between the liquor dealers, who seemed to be the head and front of the organization which was opposed to the standing municipal laws, and the great mass of the citizens who were law and order men. There was no religious issue; no distinctly temperance issue; the simple question was the enforcement or the non-enforcement of law. Much money was not needed; all that was necessary to succeed was to call the attention of the people to the real issue involved.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Organization and to Fill Vacancies in the Committee of Seventy and sub-committees for the ensuing year reported the following:

President—S. B. Gookins.

Vice-Presidents—Willard Woodard, C. C. Bonney.

Ward Vice-Presidents and Associates—First Ward, J. B. Bradwell and D. J. Lyon; Second Ward, W. Miller and Arthur Dixon; Third Ward, Philip Wadsworth and J. W. McGinnis; Fourth Ward, Wirt Dexter and G. H. Sidwell; Fifth Ward, P. P. Matthews and R. B. Stone; Sixth Ward, Peter Quinn and L. J. Langridge; Seventh Ward, John Durkin and Perley Lowe; Eighth Ward, Matthew Fleming and Seneca H. Parish; Ninth Ward, W. B. Bateham and Frank Kelley; Tenth Ward, C. G. Hayman and D. W. Clark; Eleventh Ward, James Frake and Henry Sweet; Twelfth Ward, Thomas Wilce and M. Heath; Thirteenth Ward, G. N. Abbey and George Sherwood; Fourteenth Ward, Alex. McKenzie and S. E. Cleveland; Fifteenth Ward, John Norton and James F. Morton; Sixteenth Ward, H. O. McDaid and C. P. Buckingham; Seventeenth Ward, Henry Martin and J. Rinder; Eighteenth Ward, R. L. Leonard and N. H. Fidler; Nineteenth Ward, H. T. Thompson and M. D. Ogden; Twentieth Ward, J. H. Donlin and George Webster.

For Secretary—Philip Myers.

For Treasurer—P. W. Gates.

For Attorney—M. C. Kelley.

Committee of Seventy and Alternates—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, D. W. Irwin; S. A. Kean, C. E. Culver; J. O. Brayman, J. K. Burtis; F. A. Conwell, the Rev. T. R. Stobridge; N. S. Bouton, C. M. Culbertson; W. H. Phare, Dr. E. A. Cowlton; C. D. Elmer, F. Lawlor; W. T. Scherer, the Rev. F. McCarthy; W. G. Holmes, Robert Harris; L. S. Major, P. Palmer; A. Bellamy, Daniel Worthington; Addison Ballard, M. Roach; A. L. Morrison, John Connell; the Rev. H. N. Powers, J. A. Sleeper; Thomas Moulding, the Rev. Robert Collyer; Nathaniel Norton, J. B. Briggs; J. B. McMullen, O. H. Horton; Edwin Burnham, A. E. Small; J. E. Fay, O. F. Woodford; C. H. Jordan, Reuben Taylor; T. M. Van Court, David Hallinan; Rev. W. H. Daniels, George Scoville; C. B. Rushmore, J. D. Easter; George Mitchell, S. M. Moore; W. B. Wickersham, Hiram Hadley; Robert Spurgeon, S. Mears; P. W. Gillett, Rev. T. W. Goodspeed; Rev. C. L. Thompson, H. D. Penfield; Rev. N. F. Ravlin, J. L. Drake; O. R. Brouse, Rev. Arthur Edwards; F. S. Collins, H. C. Morey; R. P. Collins, B. Quirk; John F. Collins, S. P. Walker; James Garrett, O. L. Mann; Dr. S. A. McWilliams, A. G. Throop; C. E. Moore, James Quirk; James Otis, C. R. Field; W. H. Swift, A. N. Waterman; M. C. Dean, H. Z. Culver; Albert G. Lull, J. B. Corliss; John C. Barker, C. L. Woodman; Jeremiah Clowrey, R. P. Derickson; J. M. Hammond, Dr. T. P. Seeley; William Bross, William K. Sullivan; J. W. Larrimore, Andrew Shuman; F. W. Palmer, E. W. Halford; A. Matteson, W. F. Storey; O. A. Willard, H. B. Hobart; D. Blakely, John F. Finerty; C. N. Holden, P. H. McLogan; T. J. Elmore, George F. Root; A. Paxton, M. D. Wells; the Rev. J. H. Thomas, S. I. Russell; George P. Hanson, Daniel Scully; Dr. I. N. Danforth, Dr. W. P. Ross; M. R. Bortree, William M. True; J. N. Beecher, J. W. Dean; W. H. Wells, Dr. W. H. Byford; A. B. Van Doren, Henry W. Dudley; James A. T. Bird, John E. Lewis; H. M. Thompson, Benjamin E. Gallup; E. D. Sweet, D. Bogle; C. M. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg; R. T. Crane, Samuel Hale; A. A. Sprague, A. M. Wright; Samuel Wiley, Christopher Dennis; Michael Barrett, William Devoy; Patrick McGrevy, John Sullivan; John F. Daley, Dennis Gleason; the Rev. A. Anderson, Ingwell Oleson.

Advisory Members—Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Rev. W. W. Everts, Rev. C. G. Trusdell, Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, Rev. H. W. Thomas, Rev. W. L. Noyes, Rev. David Swing, Rev. J. S. O'Neil, Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Rev. E. F. Dickinson, Rev. J. McMullin, Rev. B. De Bey, Dr. N. S. Davis, J. W. Scoville, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Rev. C. D. Helmer, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Rev. E. Sullivan, Rev. Frank Burr, Rev. Amos Gockley, Rev. J. G. Eacher, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Rev. C. A. Loeber, Rev. J. F. Yates, Rev. J. E. Forrester, C. G. Hammond, Carlile Mason, Isaac G. Wilson, Grant Goodrich, John Woodbridge, John V. Farwell, S. W. Packard, G. B. Carpenter, H. B. Brayton, A. E. Bishop, Rev. J. O. Peck, Robert F. Queal, O. W. Potter, Rev. Dr. McKaig, W. P. Black, C. M. Lindgren, T. M. Avery, Rev. J. M. Whitehead, Thomas Dent, Cyrus Bentley, Rev. J. B. Thomas, H. G. Miller, H. W. King, Rev. R. DeBaptiste, C. R. Blackall, B. F. Jacobs, J. M. Van Osdell, David Bradley, Michael McCauley, Rev. James Grogan, E. F. Runyon, Rev. S. W. Reid, Samuel S. Beach, J. A. Enander, A. H. Walker, H. W. Austin, Wm. Speight.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Nathaniel Norton, D. W. Irwin, P. W. Gates, S. A. Kean, H. W. Dudley, C. H. Fowler, H. D. Penfield, L. S. Major.

Prosecution—C. C. Bonney, J. A. Sleeper, S. B. Gookins, H. B. Hurd, W. H. King, S. W. Packard, F. S. Moffett.

Publication—J. O. Brayman, H. N. Powers, W. W. Everts, C. H. Fowler, N. S. Davis, E. P. Goodwin, Michael McCauley.

Elections—Arthur Mitchell, C. G. Hayman, A. L. Morrison, C. C. Bonney, J. O. Brayman, W. Woodard, Philip Myers. M. C. Kelley, Secretary.

Public Meetings—Thomas Moulding, A. Paxton, Frank Kelley, R. P. Collins, M. Obergfell, A. H. Walker, C. H. Hayman.

The Executive Committee is composed of the Chairman of the several Committees, and the President of the General Committee ex-officio; meetings are to be held on the second Thursday of every month, at which alternates and advisory members are expected to be present and participate, as well as the members of the Committee.

Vice-Presidents and their associates are requested to organize their respective wards by calling meetings and appointing an Executive Committee of seven to co-operate with the General Committee.

Any officers or members who are unable to perform the duties that will devolve upon them, are requested to notify the Secretary of this Committee, at Room 12, No. 173 East Adams street, in writing, at the earliest opportunity, that the vacancy may be filled.

The towns of Cook County are requested to appoint committees to co-operate with the General Committee.

C. C. Bonney made a few remarks, urging that it was as important to place honest men in office as it was to have the Sunday laws enforced, and as he understood the object of the Committee, it was to secure a good municipal government.

Mr. Brayman said it seemed to be the aim of some of the city papers to misrepresent the objects of the Committee. It was stated to be "prohibition." That was untrue. The movement might ultimately bring that about; the cause of temperance would be promoted by what was done, but that was secondary. The object was to meet the Germans and liquor-dealers upon the grounds they had taken—the ignoring of all laws which related to the selling of liquor on Sunday. Prohibition, if it came at all, would follow as a consequent of what was done now. They, however, did not expect to establish it in Chicago very soon. They must lay the foundation next fall, and build hereafter. He thought every member of the Committee was in favor of prohibition, but that they were not willing that it should go forth that it was their intention to secure it in the coming election. They did not expect to labor for it; and if they elected a Mayor, the daily liquor traffic would not be affected; but they would expect him to be careful in granting licenses.

Mr. Bonney thought if the community understood that the Committee of Seventy intended to present a ticket, everybody would wait until it came forth; and if it guaranteed good government, it would meet with approval.

The report was concurred in.

After several of the sub-committees had reported, the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

"Brick" Pomeroy is at the Sherman House.

Dr. N. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, is in the city.

R. C. Nicholson, England, is at the Sherman House.

Lord W. Parker, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. H. Yeager, of Alton, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. W. Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., is at the Sherman.

E. P. Wake and J. R. Strong, U. S. A., are at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. John A. McClernand, of Springfield, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Robert Read, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Morris Sellers, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Saxon Band, numbering 46 members, are at the Sherman House.

The Hon. D. P. Lowe, of Fort Scott, Ks., is among the recent arrivals.

C. Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Commodore Vanderbilt, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. R. Maychell, of London, and J. S. Wright, of Leicester, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: O. W. Oviatt, St. Jyseph; W. H. Potter, Lafayette; W. MacIntosh, Boston; John W. Porter, P. S. Musser, Iowa City; W. S. Hobart, Evansville, Wis.; J. G. Everest and family, Medina, N. Y.; G. W. Lucky, Chicago.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: L. M. Cary, St. Louis; George Heidet, M. V. B. Sutherland, New York; E. D. Appleton, Boston; Lester Wilson, Eau Claire, Wis.; Dr. Mark Ranny and wife, Madison, Wis.; H. Edwards, Norfolk, Va.

The following were at the Grand Pacific yesterday: C. C. Foster, Indianapolis; John H. Gillett, New York; John Boyd, Washington; W. Parker, Lowell, Md.; R. W. Gundy, Lawrence, Kan.; James Fisk and wife, New York; C. J. Parsons, Hartford, Conn.; I. S. Kalloch, Lawrence, Kan.

Dr. Amos Westcott, the man who originated the Cardiff Giant humbug, committed suicide at Syracuse last week.

James Fisk, father of the late "Prince of Erie," is making a tour of Wisconsin cities, engaged in the sale of a patent carpet-tack.

Mrs. Thomas Barry is to play a star engagement in Chicago next month. There, as here, Mrs. Barry is a great favorite.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Joseph K. Luttrell, salary-grabber (elect), of California, has purchased a home in Santa Rosa, to which he will soon remove his family.

Vanderbilt and the Directory of the Lake Shore Railroad did not travel west of Toledo Junction, on their "tour of inspection," a few days since, and merely stopped in the Toledo depot long enough to get the track.

Between parallel reports that Senator Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut, has had and has *not* had another relapse, we can only assert with positiveness that the Senator is able to draw his salary and hang on to it.

The death is announced of Lewis Putnam, the oldest citizen of Saratoga and the first white child born there. Mr. Putnam was born in 1790. In 1833 he discovered the spring now known as Putnam's (new Congress).

The fact that Senator Conkling, who already has a comfortable residence in Washington, has just purchased a large residence lot, is considered confirmatory of the rumor that the Chief Justiceship has been offered to him.—*Boston Journal's Correspondent*.

Cush. Davis, the Republican nominee for Governor of Minnesota, is a son of the Hon. Horatio N. Davis, now Mayor of Beloit and member of the Wisconsin Senate. "Cush." was bought up at Waukesha, and, in 1859, admitted to the practice of law at Madison.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks John F. Beaver should be resurrected and nominated for Governor of Ohio, as a farmer candidate. Beaver was an old Whig, and served in the State Senate about in the years 1845-46, and was noted for his big feet and good, strong sense. He hails from the Western Reserve.

Mr. John T. Drew, the man who says he saw Oakes Ames draw the money on the famous check payable to "S. C.," is pretty well known in Vermont, but the Montpelier *Freeman* suggests that, as he is not known among the marines, he should narrate his tale to them.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Montpelier *Watchman*, edited, we believe, by a brother of Judge Poland, has asserted that Mr. Drew "had personal interviews with the Chairman of the Investigating Committee since the close of the session, during which he made no allusion to the facts which he now brings to light."—*Springfield Republican*.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, an ex-priest of St. Anne, near Kankakee, Ill., lectured last week Thursday evening at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, a town largely composed of Catholics. The meeting was a disorderly one, and several persons were injured. At the close Mr. Chiniquy and the Rev. Mr. Goodfellow were stoned in the street, and had to take refuge in a friend's house.

The Hon. D. W. Voorhees is an original cuss. While his late Congressional colleagues are seeking to deny or justify their share in the "salary steal," he seeks to cover up his share by coming at the county with a bill that throws the back-pay grab into the shade. Eight thousand dollars for thirty days' professional labor! Is it any wonder that young men drift into the profession of law?—*Terre Haute Gazette*.

Slavery in British Dominions.

The India correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette delivers the following home thrust germane to the Sir Bartle Frere mission: "If England is resolved to put down slavery, she might look nearer home than Zanzibar. It flourishes to this day in the protected hill states of the Himalayas. Women are habitually bought and sold within the jurisdiction of the British Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the summer headquarters of the supreme government. It forms, indeed, the recognized mode of concubinage, *rit*; the fixed price for a woman being seven pounds. No limit appears to exist as to the number of times she can be transferred from one man to another; and in more than one case English families have found this the most convenient way of obtaining a nurse. One of the papers says that the female could be bought at the fair held last week within 6 miles of this station."

CITY POLITICS.

The Committee of Seventy Do Not Expect Prohibition.

The German Movement from Mr. Hesing's Point of View.

A Note from Mr. M. C. Kelley.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Will you please correct a misstatement which appeared in your editorial this morning on "City Politics," to the effect that myself and a small party were endeavoring to elect a Mayor who would prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Chicago? The statement is incorrect, besides doing me too much honor. Although a firm believer in the policy and good effects of prohibition, I can conceive of no greater calamity to the cause of Temperance than the establishment of such a law in Chicago, without the public sentiment of a majority of its voters to sustain it, which I do not think is the case at the present time. The law would be unexecuted, and fall into contempt. The public have not yet suffered enough, and do not appreciate the utter uselessness of saloons in the economy of society, to sustain their abolition. Again, a Mayor has no power to prohibit such sale, if inclined to. It is his duty only to execute such laws as may be in force upon the statute-books of the State or city, without questioning their validity.

To this policy the party with which I am associated has confined itself solely and exclusively, viz: the enforcement of all good laws, whether liquor-laws or any other, that tend to the peace and safety of society, and purification of the City Government. It has neither advocated nor foreshadowed any other policy; and, if it should be found necessary to take any part in the next city and county election, it will be only for the purpose of defeating the dangerous schemes of the liquor-sellers' party. We conceive the only issue to be, whether or not the present laws shall be sustained and executed, or repealed, or remain unexecuted; also, whether the City Government shall fall into the hands of honest and intelligent men, or into the power of corrupt politicians and jobbers in law, order, and public virtue. We believe that the great masses of the people, whose interests are at stake, aided by the pulpit and the press, will rally with enthusiasm on the right side of this issue, and defeat at the polls any party, or piece of a party, that seeks an alliance with or sale to the liquor-dealers or other selfish factions. We know of no other party now in existence. Yours very truly, M. C. Kelley.

Chicago, July 16, 1873.

The German Movement.

Translated from the Staats-Zeitung, July 17.

MAYOR MEDILL AND THE ELECTION.

The Chicago Tribune announced authoritatively, in a leading article yesterday, that Mayor Medill has declared most positively that, first, he is not a candidate for re-election to the Mayor's office; and, second, he would not accept the office if he were elected. Added to this explanation of Mayor Medill's position, there is a glowing eulogy of the Medillian Administration. This eulogy is also manifestly communicated by the great man himself; for, in direct contradiction to the articles which The Tribune has been in the habit of printing about the strength of the movement against Puritanism, this article contains the following nonsense: "There is no formidable opposition on the part of any portion of the community to the policy of the Mayor concerning liquor-selling, save among a portion of the saloon-keepers. This opposition, which at one time appeared to include the beer-drinkers, turns out to be confined mainly to the beer-sellers."

At the same time, the article freely admits that the Sunday-question will exert a large influence at the next city election. It rejects in this connection both the Democratic and Republican parties, and indicates, as the desirable result of the next election, the choice of a Mayor of the same politics as Medill, particularly as regards the sale of spirituous liquors. As Medill cannot foresee the choice of such a Mayor by either the Democratic party or the Republican party as such, it is clear that he counts upon the so-called "Law-and-Order party." He desires to have a Mayor elected by this party, who, like himself, will transform the cosmopolitan City of Chicago into a Puritan village of a Sunday, and drive off the saloon-keepers and "Dutchmen" wherever he can.

What particular jewel Medill has in his eye, he does not say. And, perhaps, it may be suspected, from his own estimate of himself, that his statement, to the effect that he will not be his own successor, is not to be literally accepted. The man has committed himself to so many contradictions since last spring, that he may be credited with this one.

We are almost inclined to wish that the Law-and-Order party should take Medill, who has already been proposed by many of its members, for its leader in the coming fight. For he is the principal representative of that weakness and perfidy which, in its yielding to a family of base fanatics, and Know-Nothings, and common hypocrites, contracts and oppresses personal and social freedom in Chicago, and, at a time when harmony among the citizens is more indispensable than ever before, has substituted, in the place of the good feeling and the tolerance which formerly prevailed among the different nationalities of Chicago, the opposites, of bitterness and discord. His personal defeat next November would, therefore, be the most impressive lesson which could be taught to the disturbers of the peace and the aenemies of freedom. Perhaps Medill feels nd fears this, and, consequently, in spite of his vanity, has not the courage to come forward again as a candidate before the people. At all events, his particular friends give the assurance that he is in earnest in his refusal to accept the candidature.

If this is the case, may he at least be successful in providing the Law-and-Order party with a candidate who shall be as fit a representative of tyranny and discord as himself! It will then be all the easier for the friends of peace and freedom to defeat this man with a candidate who shall take a diametrically-opposite position to that of Medill. Medill seems to fear that his opponents seek such a candidate at the hands of the regular Republicans, or would, at any rate, accept one from them. He may rest easy on this score. The Republican party of Chicago, as such, has irretrievably forfeited the confidence of the friends of freedom and peace; and it is with more reason that Medill may fear that his defeat and the defeat of his clique will be secured by the aid of the Democratic organization in Chicago.

He seems half to fear that Mr. Hesing will run as a candidate against him, or rather against the yet-to-be-found Medillian *alter ego*. We can quiet his fears in this direction. It is true that Mr. Hesing has already been brought forward on many sides as the candidate of the opposition to oppression and disorder; but he herewith declares *that he neither seeks such a candidature, nor would accept it*. In the very beginning of the German movement, he expressed himself distinctly in favor of this: "That it is the duty and the interest of German Republicans, in the coming city election, to give the control of the offices to the Democrats;" and he stands by it.

THE SAXON BAND.

The band of the Royal Saxon Sharpshooter Regiment, under the direction of their leader, Hans Girod, gave the first concert of their brief season at Aiken's Theatre last evening. Notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the fact that the music season is over, and most of the concert-goers are out of the city, the theatre was well-filled with an audience which was full of enthusiasm, and greeted the band with the heartiest kind of a welcome. This fact is all the more noticeable for the reason that, by some very stupid management, the band was brought here without any preliminary notice. People had never before heard of the Saxon Band, and no announcement was made of the concert until Wednesday morning. The French Band had the advertisement of the Boston Jubilee to herald it, and when it came here every one was on the alert to hear it. The Saxon Band, on the other hand, had no advantage in its favor. Had it been managed as was the French Band, the city would have gone into a furore over it, and would have been justified in doing so, for this band, like the French Band, affords another striking proof of the weakness and inefficiency of our own in this country. The programme for the evening was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture from the Opera "Magic Flute" ... Mozart
2. Finale from the Opera "Lohengrin" ... Wagner
3. 1001 Night Waltz ... Strauss
4. Fantasie for Cornet à Piston ... Hans Girod
5. "Fackeltanz" ... Meyerbeer

PART II.

6. Overture from the Opera "Rienzi" ... Wagner
7. "Le Premier Amour," Concert-Polka, performed by ... Hans Girod
8. "Schwur und Schwerterweihe," from the Opera "The Hugunots" ... Meyerbeer
9. "Fruehlings Erwachen," song without words ... Bach
10. "The Victory at Sedan," March ... Girod

The band turned out about fifty pieces, all brass with the exception of the kettle-drums. The leader, who is the chapelmaster of the King of Saxony, is a young man of vigorous physique, who leads in true military style without any gymnastic display, and yet with a quiet which is effectively indicated by a move of the band, while he maintains a rigidly erect position, facing the audience, very much in the manner of Saro, the leader of the Kaiser Franz Band, which was in this country last year. The members of the band are extremely young, many of them beardless boys, but their playing is by no means extremely young. Although the playing of so many brasses would be more enjoyable in the open air, still the splendid quality and combination of the instruments, the admirable precision and fine quality of tone, and the superb groundwork of the basses make their playing very enjoyable. In such numbers as the "Rienzi" overture, Meyerbeer's "Sackeltanz," and "The Blessing of the Poiguards," from the "Huguenots," this latter quality was specially manifested. Although there are many trumpets and trombones in the band, which are usually so piercing and blaring, their blending of tone with the other instruments gave an admirable balance. During the evening the band secured two or three encores. In answer to the encore to the Strauss March they gave the Star Spangled Banner, which was principally interesting as a compliment. The Saxons evidently have not yet caught the Star Spangled spirit. They played it technically correct, but the expression was wanting. In the "Wacht am Rhein," however, which was given as an encore in the Sedan March, there was no lack of fire, and its performance was greeted with tumultuous bravos and cheers. The solo cornet playing of the conductor added decided interest to the concert. Although not as brilliant in execution as some of the virtuosos on this instrument, his playing was very clear and finished, and marked with excellent good taste. This afternoon the band will play at Ogden's Grove, and this evening at the North Side Turner Hall, upon which occasion the overtures to "Egmont," "Turandot," selections from "The Flying Hollander," and "Lohengrin," and other numbers will be given. To-morrow evening, they will play at the Union Park Congregational Church. Let the Saxons have a hearty welcome.

MINNESOTA.

Resolutions Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

The Farmers' Movement Gaining Strength Throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, July 17.—The following are the resolutions adopted at the Republican State Convention yesterday:

First—That the Republican party continues to be the party of progress and reform, and that, while pledging itself anew to those great principles of universal freedom and equal human rights, with which it has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in the Government, State and National, it meets boldly new questions as they arise, in the same spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition, and that it presents the first example of a great party wise and just enough to correct its own errors and abuses.

Second—That whereas the Republican party has ever been the friend of the oppressed, securing freedom to the slave, giving a home to the landless, obtaining from European countries a recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens, it now greets with a hearty sympathy and extended hand to help every movement to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence, interests, and rights.

Third—The producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest mode of transportation possible, and while the capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration all abuses in their management, excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations agains localities, persons, or interests, should be discountenanced, and the people should be protected from all such wrongs and all improper arbitrary use of the growing power of railroads and other corporations.

Fourth—That, in our opinion, no rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond the control of future legislation, and that such laws should be enacted as will limit just and reasonable tolls, freights, and charges of railroad and trasportation companies, and protect the people from imposition, and that the Legislature should attach such conditions to all new grants and the amendments or extension of old charters as will place the rights of legislative control over such corporations beyond all question.

Fifth—That we highly indorse the action of the late Legislature in investigating and reforming the abuses in the office of the State Treasurer, and heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret in the developments made thereby the evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and National, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

Sixth—When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or the receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Seventh—That the wise, patriotic, and efficient administration of Gov. Horace Austin entitles him to the unqualified approbation of the whole people of the State; that the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of the Attorney-General by the Hon. F. R. E. Cornell merit the highest public commendation.

Ninth—That in view of the recent decision of the Land Department at Washington in favor of certain railroad companies, and against a large class of settlers upon a portion of the public lands in this State, whereby great injury and suffering is likely to result to such settlers, this Convention earnestly requests such action on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as shall secure the honest settler against any loss or injury as far as possible.

Capt. Davis' speech to the Convention after his nomination was strong anti-monopoly, and against the salary-grab in particular, and was applauded by a large body of farmer-delegates, believed to be Grangers. Washburn's defeat leaves the party leaders sore, but it is regarded by others as a popular triumph.

The only nomination considered objectionable is that for Treasurer, Mons Grinager, of Freeborn. The complaint against that is because it was dictated by a caucus of the Scandinavian delegates by resolution printed and circulated in the Convention and read from the Secretary's desk.

The other nominees are: A. Barto, of Sauk Centre, Lieutenant-Governor; Gen. Jennison, present incumbent, Secretary of State; and George P. Wilson, of Winona, Attorney-General.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul, July 13, 1873.

The Farmers' movement towards organizing for independent political action is a matter of serious concern to the politicians, and the Patrons of Husbandry are served with much advice from the "organs" and flattery from the candidates. They warn the farmers against the demagogues and Democrats lying in wait to pounce upon and swallow them, and caution them to beware of the dangers to which their untried organization will be exposed on the troubled sea of politics. The candidates, of course, profess admiration for the noble pursuits of agriculture and reverence for the hard-fisted yeomanry, but add to such professions declarations that all the farmers have to do is to let it be known what reforms they ask, when the great and good Republican party—which submits to exposures of official rascality when it has grown too great to be hidden, and purifies itself from the contamination by resolutions which are never to be resolved into acts (though that is not the way in which our candidates describe the greatness and goodness of their party), will at once proceed to enact and enforce the laws which the farmers require. But the first good effect of the Patrons' organization has been, as Sam Beeman said, to teach the farmers that they must think as well as work, if they would hold their equal place in the management of public affairs. If they do think, they cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the party now in power, or rather its leaders (for let us always distinguish between the right-meaning masses and those who mislead them) is, and must remain, false to every popular interest; that, under its rule, if the producing classes of this country are yet comparatively prosperous, it is because of the great resources and unexhausted opportunities for labor afforded by our grand Union, which gives free trade between all parts of a territory whose variety of soil, climate, and natural products furnishes the foundations of commerce and exchange upon which a much greater prosperity might be built; and that, if they would regain and secure their right to receive the real value of their products, and to buy the products of others at their true value (which is Free-Trade—though it won't do to call it by that name before some of the Grangers), they must choose for their makers and executors of law those who will not frame laws of fair promise, but which are found to be cheats and delusions when they come before the courts. If their thinking includes a review of the past acts of political leaders, the Farmers' organization will create a demand for new men.

Though the Patrons appear to be united in their purpose to wage war for internal Free-Trade by combating the combinations of capitalists by which they are shut out, either as sellers or buyers, from the markets of the country, and are thereby compelled to take and give such prices as the combinations may fix, yet they are not prepared to advocate universal Free-Trade. Although they heartily unite in denouncing official corruption, yet they do not seem to appreciate the fact that the systematic corruption which may be said to prevail over the country may be traced back to, and is to-day upheld by, those combinations of capitalists and speculators who find it more profitable to invest in the theory of protection to industry than in industry itself. Among the Patrons (I am writing of those of this State only), I find a minority, composed of an influential class of men, whose first political impressions were derived from the party of which Henry Clay, with his "American System," was the acknowledged leader and guide. Mr. Donnelly, who is the favorite speaker at the Patrons' assemblies, talks Free-Trade in vain to these men. They may die some time, but they will never be converted from the errors of their youth. Their influence will be found, I fear, strong enough to prevent the Patrons of Husbandry of Minnesota from becoming the centre of a real party of Reform. But they may, and doubtless will, help along the growth of a popular feeling which is undermining and weakening the foundations of party ascendency, which is the forerunner of a popular freedom in which the people may recover both the right and the ability to govern themselves.

Until lately, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry had a slow growth in Minnesota. Since February, it has increased very fast, and now numbers over 300 subordinate Granges, including over 10,000 voters, and is likely to double its numbers before November. Generally the Patrons are opposed to Washburn, and his nomination would be apt to result in the nomination of a Farmers' candidate for Governor. Echo.

THE INDIANS.

The Wisconsin Winnebagoes Positively Refuse to Go Out West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sparta, Wis., July 17.—At a conference held this afternoon, in which the Winnebagoes were advised by E. P. Smith, Indian Commissioner from Washington, to leave the State and go to their reservation in Nebraska, the delegation firmly refused to leave under any consideration whatever, although informed that if they did not force would be used to compel them. The Indians left the council-tent and went back to their grounds, refusing to have any further talk with the Commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Importance of Healthy Blood.

Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone, and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the condition of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious, it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver, which secretes a fluid next in importance to the stream of life itself, this powerful vegetable tonic and depurent has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

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Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

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STEWART STOVES.

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For Sale by FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

MOSQUITO NETS.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

All Styles, Lowest Prices.

ALSO,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE

Carpet House OF SPENCER H. PECK,

195 and 197 Wabash-av., CORNER ADAMS-ST.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 173 East Randolph-st., until July 25, for the supply of 250 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood.

100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD GARRITY, HENRY HARMS, ALBERT G. LANE, } Committee on Supplies.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Disinfect with Carbolic Acid.

For sale by J. M. HIRSH & CO., 45 State-st.

Free to the poor until the present danger of Cholera is passed.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 181, FOR JULY 17, 1873.

8, 28, 39, 12, 2, 23, 26, 59, 34, 16, 46, 45, 22, 24.

CLASS NO. 182, FOR JULY 17, 1873.

5, 41, 20, 16, 70, 44, 61, 2, 10, 51, 18, 22.

Sealed plays secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 61 Sedgwick-st., 118 South Canal-st., 67 State-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17.

Some features in the local money market are a little peculiar. The banks are, as a rule, supplied with abundance of money, and yet it does not come out freely to meet the demands of money-borrowers usually considered good. Consequently, there is a good deal of paper offered in the open market at from 12 to 15 per cent. Much of this is made by merchants in good standing, but who are perhaps obliged to be large borrowers, partly on account of the disappointment in the spring trade, and, in some cases, because their business is a good deal expanded. Notwithstanding the evident improvement in the prospects for a comparatively easy money market this fall, a majority of money-lenders seem disposed to keep their funds more closely in hand than usual at this season of the year, and, while they offer money freely on collaterals, are unusually discriminating in regard to the discount of paper without.

New York exchange is firm at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium.

THE "CHEAP GOLD" THEORY.

The financial crotchet recently announced by Prof. A. L. Perry, and subsequently by Mr. Amasa Walker, that the value of greenbacks is really depreciated more than is shown by the premium on gold, seems to have taken hold of the fancies of a good many amateur financiers and financial writers. In a recent number of the New York *Financier* a correspondent argues in behalf of this notion with much plausibility, that the excessive volume of paper money in this country checks the export of all commodities except specie. The basis of his argument is taken from an essay on money by Joseph Harris, Master of the British Mint, a book published in 1757,—nineteen years before Adam Smith published his "Wealth of Nations," in which Mr. Harris anticipated some of Mr. Smith's propositions,—as follows:

Any artificial methods of increasing the quantity of sale money in circulation, beyond its natural bounds, will be attended with pernicious consequences. As the values of all things are measured by money, it is sufficiently manifest that their prices will be in a certain proportion to the whole quantity of cash in circulation. If this quantity be greater, in proportion to the trade of the nation, than in foreign countries, things manufactured at home will become too dear for foreign markets.

Assuming this to be correct, and proceeding to apply it to the prices of exportable commodities in the United States, the correspondent of the *Financier* argues as follows:

The money value we receive from other countries for those commodities is unquestionably determined by the foreign standard; but their prices here are raised by our own standard to such a degree as to prevent or check their sale for export, and force the export demand upon gold, which thus becomes the cheaper commodity. Were it not so there would be no gold or silver shipped from this country.

There are two points which seem to be entirely overlooked in this line of argument:

First—The exportable surplus of any of our domestic products is simply the excess over what can be used at home. Unless there be a foreign market for this surplus it is comparatively worthless, and the value of the whole quantity of such particular commodity in the country depreciates in proportion to the unexported and unsalable surplus. If, therefore, our paper money standard has the effect to prevent or check the export of the surplus, it must also depress the market value of the commodity in our own markets, and this is just the reverse of what Joseph Harris and Messrs. Walker and Perry claim to be the case. Therefore, their argument about the excess of greenbacks checking exports of products, and making gold the cheapest commodity, upsets itself.

Second—It seems to be assumed by the advocates of the "cheap gold" theory that the fixed volume of, say, $750,000,000 of paper money, always represents the same amount of circulating loanable capital. The fallacy of this is shown by the facts that the aggregate volume over paper money fluctuates in accordance with the aggregate volume of real money or circulating capital in the country. When gold flows out of the country in settlement of the balance of foreign trade against us, we say the price of gold advances, but in fact it is the value of paper money that depreciates, because there is less real money for the paper money to represent. The error of the position taken by Messrs. Perry and Walker is in mistaking the paper counters, greenbacks and National bank notes, for money, when, in fact, they are a commodity, the value of which is regulated by the necessity for them, and is measured in the real money of the whole commercial world, viz: specie. The value of specie in our country as compared with another does not change, except in the small degree to cover the expense of transportation. Any writer on finances who lets go of this fundamental principle will inevitably find that his logic will lead him into all sorts of vagaries, and finally land him in some absurd position.

CIRCULATING NOTES.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas Pacific Railway Company, sailed for Europe on Saturday to negotiate a $75,000,000 loan for that enterprise. Our informant hints that he was offered 89 for the loan here, and expects to place it at 90 abroad.

—The fact that the actual receipts of the Treasury were, for the year ending on the 30th of June last, a million and a half below the estimates, is explained at the Treasury Department as owing to the high and fluctuating prices of gold in May and June, inducing some merchants to defer taking their goods from the warehouses until a more favorable money market.

—Six pair of dies for the new trade dollar were shipped from the Philadelphia mint on Saturday for San Francisco, and four pair for the mint at Carson City, Nevada. The work of coining the new dollar will be commenced at those places as soon as the dies are received. At the Philadelphia mint it has already been commenced, and the first one coined has been sent to Secretary Richardson as a specimen.

—It is reported from Washington that the total amount of the new 5 per cent bonds sent to London since the formation of the present syndicate is $58,146,000.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: The Treasury Department will in the course of a few weeks begin the issue of new National Bank currency authorized at the last session of Congress. The Comptroller of the Curency looks for great difficulty in the operation of exchanging the old and new notes on account of the lack of a convenient method of redemption. A bank that issues a note now pays it over the counter never expecting to see it again. The notes have no plain distinctive feature of difference on their face, and to recover them from circulation will be a difficult task. The new notes will have a special mark upon the face, by means of which the operation of assorting will be greatly aided. This is about the first earnest step in favor of a central redeeming agency at New York. The idea has been recommended annually for several years, but the mere recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency and a little talk in Congress was the only result. At the next session of Congress the subject will be taken up by the Treasury officials, and it is probable that a redeeming agency will be established.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117	117¼
5-20s of '64	117⅜	117⅞
5-20s of '65	118⅜	118⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int	118⅜	118⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118½
10-40s	114⅜	114⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115⅜	115⅞
Gold (full weight)	115⅝	116
Gold Coupons	115⅝	116
Gold Exchange		116
Sterling Exchange	109⅛@110⅛	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, July 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 33, in Block 9, Pierce's Addition to Holstein dated July 14; consideration, $3,000.

Central Park boulevard, s w cor of Nichols st, n f, 103x146 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $4,240.

West Indiana st, bet Bickerdike and Noble sts, n f, Lot 10, dated March 24; consideration, $500.

Milwaukee av, 80 ft n w of Girard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated July 11; consideration, $2,220.

West Lake st, 126 ft e of Kedzie av, n f, 50x204 ft, with 75x161¾ ft in adjoining block, dated July 1; consideration, $16,580.

Lots 21 to 24, in Block 3 of Millard & Decker's e ½ s ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan 18; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 9, in Block 3, same as the above, dated April 23; consideration, $650.

State st, s of and near Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 29; consideration, $2,400.

Lots 23 to 24, in Block 1 of Phinney's s w ¼ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 11; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 41, in Block 4, in Tinkham's Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 30, 40, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $450.

Lot 7, in Block 14, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated June 30; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, 317 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25x124¼ ft, dated July 14; consideration, $850.

Taylor st, 175¼ ft w of Hoyne st, n f, 25x135¼ ft, dated March 19; consideration, $1,500.

West Lake st, s e cor of Staunton st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $4,000.

Halsted st, s of and near Archer av, e f, 25x109 2-10 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $2,000.

Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Woodland Park, w f, 124 2-10 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $18,000.

Thirty-first st, 28 8-10 ft e of Hobbs st, n f, 26x125 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $970.

Attica st, bet Halstead and Auburn sts, s f, 25 ft, dated July 17; consideration, $1,000.

The premises No. 561 Larrabee st, dated April 5; consideration, $3,800.

Undivided ¼ of Lot 17, in Block 6, of Blocks 6 to 8, in Wright's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $4,000.

Undivided ¼ of same, dated July 1; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13, 16, and 17, in Block 6, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated July 17; consideration, $1,600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sixty-first st, 200 ft w of School st, s f, 25 ft, dated July 14; consideration, $550.

Forty-second st, w of and near Vincennes av, s f, 50x120 ft, with brick buildings, dated April 23; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, of Orvis' n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $450.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 1 of Phare & Sackett's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated July 12; consideration, $800.

Part of Lot 9, in Block 38, Hyde Park, dated July 1; consideration, $3,300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Perry av, bet Alice and Clara place, w f, 27 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $500.

Fifty-four lots, each 50x128 ft, in subdivision of s ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated July 12; consideration, $43,200.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,776	1,700	4,783	2,332
Wheat, bu	53,820	16,350	35,015	23,225
Corn, bu	194,805	233,175	172,000	295,274
Oats, bu	88,170	13,180	54,772	26,985
Rye, bu	1,460	327	772	3,167
Barley, bu		750	2,890	24,655
Grass seed, lbs	6,200		1,637	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom-corn, lbs	38,000			
Cured meats, lbs	3,960	165,270	265,520	197,900
Beef, brls				100
Pork, brls		3,033	425	
Lard, lbs	4,770	3,240	60,474	76,800
Tallow, lbs	10,490	5,800		
Butter, lbs	64,589	65,814	54,100	18,000
Live hogs, No.	8,306	8,471	5,959	7,166
Cattle, No.	1,925	2,244	2,863	
Sheep, No.	1,061	319		1,851
Hides, lbs	75,123	59,544	17,500	23,070
Highwines, brls	92	186	131	365
Wool, lbs	88,922	182,918	95,900	72,220
Potatoes, bu	2,625	3,530		
Lumber, m feet	4,966	4,505	2,712	1,889
Shingles, m	1,200	2,400	2,274	1,896
Lath, m	126	416	195	198
Salt, brls	8,769		3,736	1,976

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,059 bu wheat; 452 bu corn; 3,435 bu oats; 1,063 bu rye; 1,565 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 91 cars wheat; 617 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 11,600 bu rejected do, by canal; 44 cars oats; 4 cars rye. Total (756 cars), 313,000 bu.

A gentleman just returned from Wisconsin reports that he visited Clinton Junction, Janesville, Milton Junction, Jefferson, Watertown, Minnesota Junction, Burnett Junction, and a few other points, at each of which he made personal observation and inquiries. The result is, that the crops never looked better, wheat, rye, and barley promising very well, both in quantity and quality. Another gentleman states that the breadth of corn sown in Wisconsin is much greater than usual, and that the crop promises well.

HOT CORN.

The interests of different classes lie in different directions, in regard to the posting of grain as out of condition, as well as on other questions of inspection. The receiver, acting for himself and his principal in the country, is interested in having the nominal integrity of the grain kept up as high and as long as possible. It is not exactly so with the shipper. As a rule, the last-named class receive whatever may be served out to them from elevator, that belongs to the same grade as that named on their receipts, and there is a popular idea that the warehousemen always serve out the worst first, except when they choose to ship for themselves. Hence, if there be the least speck of reason for declaring a given quantity of grain out of condition while in elevator, the shippers are anxious that it should be posted, because that act will remove out of their way the grain which they have good reason to believe will be served out to the first applicants for shipment if it be not posted. This conflict of interest between the classes above named is so well known that in the appointment of committees on grain it is the rule to select one shipper, one receiver, and one gentleman who belongs to neither of those classes, and is supposed to be independent.

This being the case, it may seem strange to the uninitiated that the committee on hot corn, which also reported on journalism, was exclusively a shippers' committee. Messrs. Sykes and Ranney are almost exclusively shippers of grain, and are not receivers to the smallest extent. Mr. Dow has also been for years past an extensive shipper, though on joint account, and not therefore appearing prominently in the business. The committee was therefore composed in the same way that Tom Hood described the formation of a lawyer's jaw—"all on one side." Is it any wonder that their report was constructed on the same model?

We note, en passant, that the first appeal from the judgment of the Inspector of Grain, made to the newly-appointed committee, was decided two or three days ago in favor of the Inspector. Another fact may help to explain: Mr. Bensley, the receiver, was absent. Mr. Ranney, the shipper, and Mr. Reynolds, who is a very good judge of wool, made the award.

While on the subject of hot corn we wish to ask, in an abstract kind of way, without wishing to make particular application to any man, or firm, whether a dealer in grain, who also runs an elevator, would not enjoy peculiar facilities for selling off all the objectionable receipts held by him the day before corn in his house was posted as hot? Also whether, supposing him to be the most upright man in the world, he would not be complained of if he did so sell his corn right and left the day before it was posted, employing for that purpose men not heretofore known as any but picayunish operators, and who, therefore, would not be suspected of wishing to sell on a large scale, till they have done what they set out to do?

All of which remarks and questions would be unnecessary if the warehousemen were made responsible for the condition of the grain in their keeping, unless in cases where the identity of a particular parcel of grain is preserved in the warehouse. Make the warehousemen responsible, and if their present arrangements be not equal to the task of keeping grain in condition they would soon effect the changes and improvements necessary to make them equal to that task.

There will probably be considerable trouble about some of the deliveries of corn made on Tuesday afternoon, the receipts for which were posted on Wednesday morning, the notifications having been made out and dated on Tuesday. It will probably be claimed that the receipts were actually declared to be irregular before they were delivered as regular, and even if this claim cannot be sustained, it is difficult to see what justice there is in compelling a man to keep property which can be proved to have been out of condition at the time when it was delivered to him as good. The rules of the Board of Trade provide that all descriptions of produce in store, delivered as regular, must have a certain time to run before additional storage charges are incurred, and in provisions there is a rule which gives something like forty-eight hours of leeway for the refusal of property on the ground that it is not in good condition. There should be some such leeway on deliveries of grain, with regard to condition. It makes a man feel mean to receive and pay for corn at five minutes before the close of the business day, and to find out before the beginning of the next business day that the corn has been posted, and that the men who delivered the corn were aware of the fact at the time of making the delivery.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets exhibited about the same degree of activity as yesterday. There was a good demand for wheat and corn, which were strong in consequence; and little energy outside of those markets. The reported receipts were in excess of the shipments, in most cases, though the volume of receipts was small, except in corn. The shipping movement to-day was more active than usual.

Not a single new feature was noticeable in the market for domestic dry goods. Quiet prevails in all departments, and values are not subjected to any very pronounced changes. Groceries were moving with fair liberality and prices were generally well sustained, while refined sugars and coffees were exceedingly firm, some grades of the former advancing an ⅛c. In the market for dried fruits there is an increasing activity, and most descriptions are working firmer. Prunes have advanced to 13@14c, where they are firm with a tendency to still higher rates, owing to the partial failure of the new crop. Raisins also have again advanced. Apples were quoted strong. Fish were in good request at former quotations. The butter and cheese markets were unchanged in any important particular, the former ruling fairly active and firm, while the latter remained quiet. Hay was dull, as were also hides and leather. Paints, colors, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood sold to a moderate extent at the prices current earlier in the week. The oil market was reported quiet at 18c for carbon; 96c@$1.01 for linseed; 70c for extra lard; 86c for whale; 65c for bank, and 53@54c for turpentine.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues fair. The inquiry from neighboring towns has fallen off somewhat, but there is more inquiry from more distant points, and the local trade in building lumber is considerable. Second-class are scarce and higher, while first-class siding and lath are easier. Other grades are without material change as far as prices are concerned. At the wholesale market the receipts were fair, and the demand active, an advance of 25@37½c being obtained on joists and scantling, and the market for other lumber is very firm. The features of the building material market were the same. Iron and steel were also unchanged. Metals met with a moderate inquiry, prices ruling steady and quite strong for several materials. Nails were without quotable change, but rather weak, owing, it is said, to local competition. Coopers' stock has advanced and is quite firm, owing to the limited offerings. Barrels and tierces are quiet. The wool trade is steadily improving, and the receipts are also larger, though the offerings of some grades are barely sufficient for the demand, hence a firmness and slight advance in a few of these qualities. Hops and broom-corn were quiet, but the choice grades are held with confidence, as the supply of such is light, and reports that the new crop will be small are also current. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. The trade in green fruits was satisfactorily active, and yesterday's prices were for the most part sustained. Lemons and oranges are very firm. The market was largely supplied with chickens, and prices are lower. Eggs were also easier.

Lake freights were less active and easier, shippers generally holding off for a concession of ¼c on Buffalo rates, which carriers were slow to grant. Engagements were made to Buffalo at 5½c and 6c on corn; but it was stated that the outside rates were obtained last evening, and that 5½c was the highest paid to-day. This would make 6c for wheat to Buffalo. Lower lake rates were nominal, the engagements being on private terms. Through rates by lake and rail were unchanged, at 23c for corn to New England via Buffalo, and 25c for do via Ogdensburgh. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 216,000 bu corn.

Highwines were moderately active and strong at the recent advance, though reported easier in New York. A total of 300 brls was sold at 90c per gallon, which price was freely bid till near 1 o'clock, when the market eased somewhat, and closed with firm holders at 90c.

Provisions were dull and easier. Mess pork averaged about 20c per brl lower, cash lots being the firmest, though they were not held so strongly as heretofore. Options were very weak, under an apparent effort to bear the market in the interest of the shorts. Lard was weak, and nominally 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, though hogs were reported strong. Meats were irregular; shoulders were unchanged, while English middles were fully ¼c lower, and freely offered at a reduction, without finding buyers. There is little hope of any material amount of trading in provisions till the hot spell is over; but stocks are small and in strong hands; so that even the weakness in Cincinnati meats may not cause an extensive decline here. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.25@15.50; do seller August, $15.25@15.37½; do seller September, $14.90@15.00; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.15@8.20; do seller August, $8.25@8.30; summer do, 7⅝@7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅝@7⅞c for shoulders; 8⅜@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c. English meats, 9@9½c for short ribs; 9@9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.50@25.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller August, at $15.25; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 7½c; 20 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12c; 50 brls beef hams at $25.00.

Flour was dull and unchanged. The volume of sales was below even the recent diminished average, neither shippers nor local dealers caring to take hold to any considerable extent. The receipts were somewhat larger than the shipments, but still small in volume. Bran was quiet. Sales were reported of 125 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $5.85; 600 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.25; 250 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 1,125 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.20
Bran	10.00	@10.50

Wheat was more active, and stronger, advancing 1⅛@2c on deliveries for this month, and 1c on deliveries for August, the premium on cash No. 2 over seller August widening to 5¼c, with a difference in time of only two weeks. Liverpool was early reported 1d@3d per 100 lbs higher on spot wheat, and easer on cargoes to arrive, while Milwaukee was again higher, at $1.23¼ cash. New York was subsequently quoted stronger, with a fair demand for export. The indications are that Europeans are buying liberally to supply their deficiencies on the current crop year, having worked down their stocks so low that they have not enough left for consumption before their own wheat of the new crop is ready to grind. The shipping demand was urgent to-day, and cash offerings were willingly taken at ½c above seller the month, notwithstanding the further advance in the option. The July shorts filled in liberally, some of them being very nervous, while there was not much demand for more deferred options. Seller the month opened at $1.17¼, advanced to $1.19⅝, declined to $1.19⅛, rose to $1.20⅝, and closed at $1.20. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.20½. Seller August sold at $1.13⅞@1.15¼, closing at $1.15. Seller September sold at $1.09½@1.10; and seller the year at $1.07¼, closing nominal at $1.07⅞@1.08. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.26; No. 3 do at $1.08, and rejected do dull at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26; 1,600 bu do at $1.25; 1,500 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22; 1,200 bu do (hard) at $1.21½; 800 bu do (hard) at $1.21; 40,800 bu at $1.20½; 21,600 bu do at $1.20¼; 51,800 bu do at $1.20; 5,800 bu do at $1.19¾; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 400 bu do at $1.07¾; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 93c. Total, 133,900 bu.

Corn was steady, averaging about ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was active, being in very good shipping demand, the shippers taking short receipts and regular, in specified houses, at 35¾@36c, but avoided receipts on some other houses. The more active movement was due to a reported advance of 3@6d per 480 lbs in Liverpool, which would have produced a decided advance here but for the fact that our receipts were larger (617 cars and 17,600 bu inspected in this morning), which caused more competition among sellers than usual. There was comparatively little doing in options, the short interest not caring to buy, while the offerings were light. The principal trading in options was in the way of settlement. Seller August opened at 37⅛c, advanced to 37⅜c, and closed at 37¼@37⅜c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 35¾@36c, closing at 35⅞@35¾c. New receipts closed firm at 36¼@36⅜c. Seller September sold at 39⅛@39⅜c, closing at 39⅜c. Rejected closed firm at 32⅝c. Posted receipts were nominal at 30c, one 5,000 bu lot selling at that figure yesterday afternoon. Cash sales were reported of 29,600 bu No. 2 new receipts at 36⅜c; 24,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 43,200 bu regular at 36c; 65,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 35,000 bu do at 35¾c; 4,500 bu short receipts at 35⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 37c afloat; 4,400 bu rejected at 32⅝c; 40,400 bu do at 32½c; 7,200 bu do at 32⅜c; 600 bu do at 32¼c; 4,800 bu no grade at 26c. Total, 279,900 bu.

Oats were dull and steady at an average decline of ⅛c from yesterday's prices. There was no pressure on the part of either buyers or sellers to trade, but the absence of a shipping demand made holders rather less firm in their views. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 28⅛@28¼c; new receipts at 28⅜c; seller August at 27⅛@27⅜c; seller September at 26⅝@27c; and seller the year at 26½c, all closing with firm holders at the outside figure named. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 28½c; 33,000 bu at 28⅜c; 19,600 bu at 28¼c; 3,600 bu rejected (special house) at 26½c; 3,000 bu do at 26c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅝c; 3,000 bu do at 25½c. Total, 68,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand at the recent decline, which brought out buyers, as it seems to have cut off receipts. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, and 3,000 bu do to arrive, at 56c. Rejected was nominal at 51@52c.

Barley was irregular and lower. There was no demand for cash lots, and none offering; but the speculators gathered around the advance shadow of new No. 2 for seller September. A sale was made early at 75c, which was a decline of 1c from yesterday; the market then weakened rapidly to 70c; then a sale was made at 72c; and the market closed with another sale at 72½c. Cash No. 2 is quotable at 60@62c for old; No. 3 at 50@55c; and rejected at 35@40c.

CROP PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following:

VIENNA, June 26, 1873.—In Lower Austria the grain crops leave little to be wished for, although vegetation had been singularly retarded, and a late harvest seems unavoidable. The vines are vigorous but late, and the development of the young grapes is quite backward. All around this capital vegetation is in fine trim, and in a most promising condition. In some less favored localities wheat and rye have been suffering a little; thus in Upper Austria the summer sowings have been damaged by frost and repeated snow-storms during the month of May, but during the past few days vegetation even there has been looking up, and the hop-yards are in fine condition. Of fruit there will be little. In Bohemia wheat is luxuriant, and rye has been but partially suffering. Barley promises a good crop. Clover stands thickly, though somewhat retarded in its development. Potatoes have done well, and turnips the same, although after-sowings were necessary. The damage done to fruit has been quite general in Bohemia. In Moravia the grain fields bear a satisfactory appearance, especially in the so-called Hanna. About rye alone there are some complaints. Wheat and barley are most promising. Oats will be particularly plentiful. Hay and grass seeds also promise well. From Austrian Silesia the news is of the same tenor.

JASSY, June 24, 1873.—Crop prospects on the Lower Danube are now quite cheerful. The rains of May throughout Moldavia have done no harm, alternating as they did with sunshine, and although the nights were cool, vegetation remained unchecked in its growth. Some apprehension of rust were nevertheless appearing in various quarters, but the weather has been getting brighter and warmer by degrees, dispelling all further doubts. In the Roman and Bakau districts the snow-fall towards the close of April did no harm either; on the contrary, on melting imparted the much-needed moisture. The warm weather is specially beneficial to Indian corn. Rape also has a fine appearance.

FRANKFORT, June 28, 1873.—The tone of the grain market has been gradually weakening during the week, in consequence of fine weather and its beneficial influence upon the growing cereal crops. The mills of this vicinity had been holding back already for some time past, and have now been lessening their purchases to a minimum. Now that a more serious decline has ensued, they have again appeared in the market, but to a limited extent only. All breadstuffs flat and lower. As regards barley, the season is now at an end, and the stocks are exhausted.

TAGANROG, June 14, 1873.—Rainy weather has now set in, and the apprehensions of crop failure through prolonged drought have vanished. Sales at this centre have been of late on a limited scale only, in consequence of discouraging advices from the consuming countries, and prices, especially for Ghirka, have slightly given way.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were active, and the former advanced ⅛@¼c, selling at $1.19½@1.20⅝ seller the month, and $1.14½@1.15⅛ seller August, both options closing at the outside. Corn was a shade firmer at 37⅛@37⅜c seller August, closing at the outside, and 39⅝c seller September. In provisions, sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork at $15.00 seller September, and 500 brls seller August on private terms. It was rumored that two charters were made for corn to Buffalo, but nothing definite could be obtained.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and firm at $1.80@1.86.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues moderate. The market is liberally supplied with common corn, but superior grades are held with much firmness, being scarce. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—Dealers report steadily fair activity in the demand, and, as they have thus far been enabled to keep stocks down to a reasonably low point, there is a feeling of confidence, full prices being insisted upon all around. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was noted in connection with the bagging market. Only a limited amount of trading was done except in grain bags, which are moving with fair liberality. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BEANS—Were inactive. We repeat quotations: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—No new features were noticed in connection with this market. The demand is tolerably good. Cements are steady. Brick sells at various prices. Annexed are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25; Utica Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Trade was slack, the extreme heat operating to check shipments. There was no change in values, the following prices being current: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Hard coal was in good demand, and was exceedingly firm, with an unmistakable upward tendency. Soft descriptions remain quiet and steady. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Manufactured goods were quiet, but stock was in good demand and very firm at the advance noted. The receipts are light. We now quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $10.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in moderate request and easier. Strictly choice packages bringing 13c@13½c, while those in poor condition sell at a wide range of prices. Sales include 184 pkgs and 1,000 doz good at 13c; 10 brls at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The offerings are not large, but ample for present requirements. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c. Sales include 1 sack prime live geese at 73c; 1 sack musty at 70c.

FISH—A satisfactory business was doing in this department. Trade continues good, and prices are steady and firm for most descriptions. We repeat our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit market continues to improve in its general features, a better demand existing, and prices ruling sensibly firmer, both for domestic and foreign varieties. Prunes have again advanced, and bid fair to go still higher, as this year's crop is a failure. Raisins, also, are working upward, now quoted at $2.30@2.35. Nuts are quiet, but generally firm. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@14c; raisins, $2.30@2.35; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 42@43c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Jobbers generally report trade fully up to the average at this season, and the tone of the market is fairly firm, not only for the staples but for most side goods. Sugars continue uninterruptedly active and are strong, a further advance of an ⅛c being established to-day in As and Bs. Coffees are selling at about former rates, though the recent advance in New York imparts a buoyant tone to the market. Rice, spices, syrups, &c., rule steady. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 22½@21½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12⅜c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11⅛@11⅝c; A, standard, 11@11¼c; do, No. 2, 10¾@11¼c; B, 10⅝@10¾c; extra C, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@9⅞c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@7⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 72@76c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 36@40c; pepper, 26@28c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¾@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Foreign fruits were active and firm. Peaches from Villa Ridge sold at $2.25@2.50 per box, and grapes (1 lb boxes) at $6.00 per case. Small fruit was plentiful, and in request at former prices, as follows: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $12.50@13.00 per box. New apples, 30@75c per box, or $3.00@4.00 per brl. Strawberries, 15@20c. Raspberries, 12½@14c; red do, 12½c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.50@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c; Lawton's, 27@28c. Cherries at $3.50@5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $2.00@3.00 per bu. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box; Illinois peaches, $2.25@2.50 per box.

HOPS—Were inactive and nominal at 25@45c for Western.

HAY—No change was noted in the situation of the hay market. Orders were few, and the quoted prices were not willingly paid except for choice offerings. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.00; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.00; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $8.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was devoid of animation, and values remain nominally unchanged. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain in the same quiet and uncertain condition. Prices are shaded for round lots of common iron. Subjoined are the rates current:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¾	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—A quiet feeling prevailed in the leather market, and prices were steady, as previously quoted. We repeat our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	26@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A moderate business was transacted, prices ruling steady, as given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Dealers report a tendency to competition, and the market is less firm, but rates are still quoted as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope ₩ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Continue in fair request at steady prices. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY—The offerings were large, and in excess of the demand. Prices were weak and lower. Old chickens sold at $4.50@4.75. Spring do (good size) at $2.75@3.00. Very young chickens were in liberal supply, and dull at any price. Quotations range from $1.50@2.25 per doz. Many of these little things were dying in the coops. Turkeys were slow at 11@12c.

POTATOES—The market is liberally supplied, and a further decline is noticed. Good to choice new sold at $4.00@4.25 in barrels, and fair at $3.50@3.75. Those in bushel boxes are quotable at $1.00. A few old potatoes are offered at $1.50 in small lots.

SEEDS—Were in limited request and prices are but little better than nominal for most varieties. Clover (fair medium) sold at $5.25. We quote: Timothy, $4.00; clover, $5.25@5.50; Hungarian, 65@70c; millet, 50@55c.

SALT—There was no abatement in the demand, and dealers report the market firm, owing to light stocks, though the receipts are increasing slightly. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Were quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Business was reported fair at steady rates:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the following prices: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, 6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were salable at about yesterday's prices, as follows: Tomatoes, 70@90c per box; peas, $1.50 per bu; onions, $3.50@4.00; cabbage, 50c per doz; corn, 10c per doz; turnips, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 30c per doz; egg plant, $2.00 per doz; cauliflower, $1.50@3.00 per doz; string beans, $1.75 per bu.

WOOL—A fair steady demand exists for wool, especially for fine and medium washed. The receipts are increasing slightly, but the stocks are not accumulating. The market is quite firm for unwashed wools, and fine washed fleece is 1c higher; also coarse washed. The demand for unwashed fleece is less urgent, and buyers are endeavoring to obtain concessions, but it is held firmly at quotations. Prices are given below:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@40c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,483	6,674	265
Tuesday	3,402	9,651	503
Wednesday	1,925	8,306	1,061
Thursday	2,000	8,500	800
Total	11,810	33,141	2,629
Same time last week	13,305	34,576	2,183

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,908	4,654	....
Tuesday	1,225	7,136	....
Wednesday	2,363	5,959	....
Total	5,496	17,749	....

CATTLE—The situation of the cattle market was unchanged in any important particular. The demand for well-fatted beeves suited to the wants of the New York, Albany, and Boston markets fully equalled the supply, and holders of such had no difficulty in realizing at full former rates, but the offerings of common and medium qualities were much larger than was required to satisfy the wants of the trade, and consequently the market was weak and unsettled, prices favoring buyers, in many instances, to the extent of 15@20c per 100 lbs. So far as low grades of stock are concerned, the immediate future of the market is not particularly promising to sellers, and, if Western shippers would avoid losses, they should buy on wide margins, as the tendency of prices is still unmistakably downward. Sales were reported all the way from $2.12½ for "straw" cows, to $6.20 for extra steers, though most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $4.00@5.85. A few choice fetched $5.75@5.85, but, with two exceptions, nothing sold at higher figures. Gregory, Strader & Co. succeeded in disposing of two droves averaging respectively 1,436 and 1,450 lbs at $6.20, but these sales were rather above the market, and are not a fair criterion. Butchers bought sparingly at $3.12½@4.75—chiefly at $3.00@4.25. Fat Texans sold tolerably well, but thin lots were much neglected, and several droves of this sort were left in the yards unsold. The market closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	scallawag cows	839	$2.12½
15	choice steers	1,336	5.70
17	cows	1,120	4.25
61	choice steers	1,365	5.80
30	extra steers	1,436	6.20
30	extra steers	1,450	6.20
61	cows	964	3.50
27	Texas		2.25
16	medium steers	1,144	5.00
12	cows	992	4.25
40	stockers	819	3.62½
11	stock steers	845	3.00
17	light fat steers	1,079	5.12½
32	good steers	1,259	5.50
10	stock steers	960	3.75
68	medium steers	1,158	5.10
11	butcher's cows	893	3.65
47	Texas steers	739	2.75
16	choice steers	1,298	5.70
30	good steers	1,320	5.50
15	choice steers	1,348	5.80
111	choice steers	1,259	5.75
21	choice steers	1,389	5.75
50	good steers	1,254	5.25
16	Texas cattle	1,148	4.00
51	fat pony steers	1,093	5.12½
16	good steers	1,259	5.50
15	good steers	1,268	5.65
16	good steers	1,242	5.65
29	good steers	1,230	5.60
17	butchers' steers	1,196	4.75
89	Texas cattle	1,053	4.12½
62	fair steers	1,172	5.12½
51	good steers	1,188	5.60
34	good steers	1,192	5.40
64	good steers	1,218	5.60
17	good steers	1,200	5.40
15	stock steers	1,010	4.50
80	choice steers	1,348	5.80
61	choice steers	1,368	5.80

HOGS—Activity and firmness were the leading characteristics of the hog market. Receipts were again moderate, reaching only about 8,500, and, under a strong demand from Eastern and local buyers, sales were quick at $4.40@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.60@4.75 for medium, and at $4.80@5.10 for good to extra, showing an advance of about 5c. Very few sold under $4.60, while the bulk found buyers at $4.75@5.00. All sold, and the market closed as it opened—firm. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	218	$5.00	68	189	$4.75	91	304	$4.75
54	228	5.05	46	220	5.00	75	190	5.00
107	225	5.10	58	176	4.90	20	138	3.75
80	234	4.95	33	207	4.95	42	287	4.75
51	192	5.00	49	222	5.10	65	148	4.95
56	182	5.00	43	279	4.75	101	174	5.05
45	195	5.00	60	260	4.75	47	304	4.75
50	228	4.85	50	276	4.85	49	209	5.00
92	305	4.80	51	228	5.00	50	217	5.00
108	242	4.85	62	277	4.75	46	238	4.75
64	259	4.75	49	199	5.00	47	264	5.05
103	217	4.95	63	203	5.00	38	210	5.00
50	232	4.80	52	226	5.00	66	290	4.70
57	216	4.90	61	212	4.95	101	210	5.00
50	286	4.75	130	207	5.10	50	270	5.10
45	307	4.75	75	267	4.80	44	204	5.10
43	280	4.70	122	204	5.05	130	171	5.00
45	171	5.00	44	201	5.00	42	299	4.75
54	199	5.05	50	199	5.05	57	193	5.05
81	305	4.60	58	253	4.60	133	267	4.80

SHEEP—Were quiet at unchanged prices. Local butchers were the only buyers, and sales were slow at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17.

A fleet of about thirty vessels were at the docks this morning. Buyers made their appearance early, and sales were readily effected at a higher range of prices. Joists and scantling were in urgent demand, and sold at an advance of 25@37½c. Coarse mixed and common boards and strips were also higher. The supply of lath exceeded the demand, and they declined about 25c, but closed firm at $1.75@1.87½. We quote good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@17.00; common do, $10.25@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.75@9.87½; selects, $21.00@25.00; shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $1.75@2.00. In the afternoon a fleet of vessels arrived, but, as usual after 12 o'clock, there was very little doing.

Following are the sales:

Cargo schr Queen of the West, from Oconto, 165 m lumber at $13.75; schr Norman, from do, 225 m lumber at $13.00, 80 m lath at $2.00; schr Mary, from White Lake, 35 m common mixed at $9.50. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. A. Holmes, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $9.87½; barge Herschel, from Ludington, 210 m dimension, largely 16-ft joists, at $9.50, 185 m lath at $1.75; barge Mercury, from Ludington, 211 m strips and boards at $10.25, 120 m lath at $1.87½. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 65 m boards at $12.50, made from White River logs; schr Radical, from Pentwater, 525 m shingles at $3.20; 50 m common piece stuff at $9.50. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 135 m joists and scantling at $9.75; schr Octavia, from do, 40 m selects at $25.00; 95 m joists and scantling at $9.75; scow Gladiator, from do, 100 m joists and scantling at $9.75; schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 125 m strips and boards at $15.00; schr J. S. Miner, from Muskegon, 80 m strips and boards at $14.75; schr Gipsey, from White Lake, common, by sample, at $9.50; selects and clears, by inspection, at $22.00 for wide clear; $21.00 for wide select; $32.00 for first and second clear strips; $27.00 for "A" flooring; $18.00 for "B" flooring; $12.00 for "C" flooring; $9.00 for common; $6.50 for culled. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@2.00; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

A fair trade was experienced for the season, the inquiry being on both local and interior account. Although the advanced freights have affected the trade near the city, they have had the effect of increasing the demand from distant points. An instance is noted in which parties from Leavenworth have recently bought in this market, and state that the freight to the above point from here is $60 per car-load, while before the 1st $70 was the rate paid. The local trade is also very fair. Second clear are in better request, scarce, and higher, while first clear is easier. Siding and lath are also a trifle lower. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	35.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $18.00@26.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... July 17.

Scow Granger, Willett's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Frankfort, 95 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Planet, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge Hercules, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnapee, 35 cds wood.
Schr Transit, Kewaunee, 87 cds wood.
Prop Alma Munro, Kincardine, 2,500 brls salt.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m timber, 45 cds bark.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 750 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Abigail, Holland, 130 cds hemlock bark.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 2,800 railroad ties.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 909 tons coal.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 1,154 brls sugar.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Lake, 125 cds wood.
Schr Camden, Erie, 1,200 tons coal.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 640 tons iron ore.
Scow Laurena, Saugatuck, 25 cds wood.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 2 m railroad ties.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Oswego, 475 tons railroad iron.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Scow Hercules, Carlton, 92 cds wood.
Schr E. G. Mixer, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, 3,300 brls salt.
Schr Garrett Smith, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr Gilbert Mollison, Little Sodus, 530 tons coal.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, 300 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haben, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 209 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 37 cds bark, 4 cds wood.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, 50 m lumber, 525 m shingles.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 1,050 tons coal.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, White Lake, 110 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, White Lake, 30 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Mat. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Pike's Pier, 87 cords wood.
Schr Kearsarge, Good Harbor, 130 cords wood.
Schr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 13 boxes fish; Milwaukee, 60 bars iron.
Schr Idia, Buffalo, 825 stoves, and sundries.
Prop G. Truesdell, De Pere, 200 tons iron.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 70 bdls hides, 20 bdls pelts; Grand Haven, 13 boxes fish.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, 26 tons pig-iron, 700 m shingles.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 1,200 tons coal.
Schr Queen of the West, Oconto, 165 m lumber.
Stmr City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,864 cases fruit, 48 boxes fish.
Schr Amoskeag, Erie, 450 tons coal.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 190 cords wood.
Schr Ora, Andrews' Pier, 33 cords bark.
Schr Elle Ellenwood, White River, 175 m lumber, 41 pkgs fish.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 115 cds wood.
Schr E. Barnes, Menominee, 340 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 785 tons iron ore.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 250 m lumber.
Schr Wallin, Holland, 33 m oak lumber.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 35 m staves.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 20 bxs fish.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Saugatuck, 120 cds slabs.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 1,300 railroad ties.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr John S. Miner, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr A. Simmons, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 350 m lumber.
Scow D. R. Owens, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 133 cases berries.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Bark Acorn, Muskegon, 340 m lumber.
Schr Mary Collins, Cleveland, 505 tons coal.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr N. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 125 cds wood.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 7,000 cedar posts.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr John Wilbur, Cleveland, 710 tons coal.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 155 m lumbur, 40 m lath.

CLEARED .... July 17.

Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Oswego, 18,400 bu corn.
Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 12,128 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Stmr Nashua, Sheboygan, 25 brls flour.
Schr Winnie Wing, Buffalo, 13,128 bu corn.
Prop Prussia, Montreal, 201 brls flour.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 500 dry hides.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 bags corn, 20 bags wheat.
Schr K. Richmond, Buffalo, 43,300 bu corn.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 20,870 bu oats, 15,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour.
Schr D. R. Martin, Escanaba, 100 brls salt.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 25 brls flour.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 100 brls pork, 36 sheets iron.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 5 brls liquors and sundries.
Stmr Oconto, St. Joseph, 10 brls salt, 10 brls flour.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 200 bales roofing felt.

Lake Freights

Were moderately active and easier. Charters for corn to Buffalo were made at 5½@6c, closing at the inside. It is reported that several of the 6c charters were made yesterday. The engagements reported were: Schrs Skylark, Mears, Northwest, barge Gebhart, and prop Mohawk, corn to Buffalo, at 6c; schr Pensaukee, corn to do, at 5½c; schr J. Bigler, corn to Kingston, on private terms; schr Jessie Drummond, corn to Port Colborne, on private terms. Total, 8; capacity equal to 216,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Charters reported: Schr Walter B. Allen, coal to Chicago, up town dock, $1.25 per ton, free; schr Lincoln Dall, coal to Kenosha, $1.50 per ton, free; schr Minnie Slauson, coal to Milwaukee, $1.12½ per ton, free; schr Mary Hattie, coal to Detroit, 60c per ton, free.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Coal to Chicago down-town docks, $1.40, free; Milwaukee, $1.35, free; Toronto, $2.30 gold, flat; Hamilton, $2.25 gold, flat. There is a fair number of vessels and coal in good supply, but the orders have fallen off and rates are weak.

OSWEGO, July 14.—Charters: To Chicago—Schrs Yankee Blade, Orient, Lillie Parsons, coal at $2.15. To Toledo—Schr Wm. Raynor, coal at 75c, all free in and out.

TOLEDO, July 15.—Grain freights firm at 8¼@9c to Oswego, 3½@4¼c to Buffalo on corn and wheat, 9½c to Ogdensburgh, and 8½c to Kingston on corn, with charters of the schrs Valentine at 8½c to Kingston, and Dorr at 9½c to Ogdensburgh on corn.

Miscellaneous.

The fleet of vessels, that has been looked for so long is now arriving.

—Another search is to be made for the tug M. J. Mills.

—Gen. Weitzel, Engineer of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, announces that he will sell at auction, at Highland Park, Ill., Aug. 6, the sites of discontinued lighthouses at Port Clinton and Taylorsport, Illinois, on the west shore of Lake Michigan.

—The Bay City *Tribune* says: "On Saturday the tug Witch of the West was sold by Capt. J. O. Woolson to William Gorman, Capt. John Stewart, and Frank Woolson—the latter purchasing a quarter interest and each of the two others a three-eighths interest. The price paid was $5,000 cash.

—Every contract of the master, within the scope of his authority as master, is binding on the owners, and whoever deals with the master, in all cases where he is acting within his authority, is entitled to look to the ship as his security. When a vessel is let by a charter party, and the charterer victuals and mans her, and has the entire control of the vessel, the general owner is not responsible for the acts of the master; but in such cases persons dealing with the master have a lien upon the ship as security.

The propeller Philadelphia has arrived at Buffalo with about 25,000 bushels wet wheat. Some 17,000 bushels were thrown and pumped overboard. The wet wheat will be sold to the highest bidder.

—The steambarge Fletcher, while being towed down the Niagara River at Buffalo, on Sunday last, struck against the International bridge so forcibly that the bolts along the side were driven in so forcibly that they projected from two to three inches on the inside. The Fletcher is a new craft, and was on her return from Marquette with her first cargo of iron ore.

The Erie *Despatch* of the 16th says: Mr. Tetterman, of the Western Wrecking Company, informs us that there is a large raft of buoys over the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, five miles southwest of the lighthouse, and three miles from the shore, at Long Point, and warns vessels from running into it.

It seems to be pretty surely determined that Port Maitland is to be the Lake Erie terminus of the Welland Canal, and Port Colborne be abandoned. The dredging for the new feeder leading to Port Maitland has already been commenced. The advantages possessed by the latter port over the former are thus set forth by the Engineer in charge of the work: "Maitland is easily accessible in stormy weather. It has already a deep-water entrance, and, from the nature of the river-bed, is capable of enlargement at a reasonable outlay. This harbor is now frequently used by vessels as a harbor of refuge, and it is stated to be one of the safest on Lake Erie. It has the additional advantage of being generally clear of ice much sooner than either Port Colborne or Buffalo. It is also well known that toward the eastern end of Lake Erie great fluctuations of the surface are caused by storms, the maximum effect from this cause being often productive of serious inundation at Buffalo. This is mainly owing to the rapid convergence of the north and south shores, and the fact that the city is situated at the extreme end of the lake."

—From the Detroit *Tribune* of the 16th we learn that the tug Crusader, which was sent over to the relief of the prop Empire, returned to Oswego Saturday night. It appears that the propeller struck on a shoal about four miles above Ganoque at 11 a. m., Friday. After a few hours' delay she got off, but she was leaking badly, and had to be beached on the foot of St. John' Island, where she now lies sunk, her stern in 12 feet of water. Arrangements have been made with Calvin & Breck, of Kingston, to get her afloat.

—A sailor of the schooner Pilgrim, named Patrick McNamara, was lost overboard near Waukegan yesterday.

—The tug Charles S. Nagel, while outside, yesterday, picked up a small boat with three boys in it, a long distance out from the breakwater. Another boat, containing two men, was found by the tug Little Giant. Had the boats not been discovered the occupants would undoubtedly have perished, as they were being rapidly borne out into the lake, which was very rough yesterday, and prevented them from managing their frail craft.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Suit on a Produce Transaction.

Singular Action on a Check---A Coffin-Maker's Suit for Injunction.

Criminal Court Items---Bankruptcy Notes---The Courts in Brief---New Suits.

A case that will interest Board of Trade men was tried before Judge Booth, the last few days past, in Culbertson, Blair & Co. v. Johnson, Murphy & Co., an action brought by complainants to recover from defendants a balance of the purchase money of a lot of shoulders, stored at Delphi, Ind. The defendants, R. P. and S. E. Murphy, in their plea, denied a joint undertaking or liability. The evidence showed that on July 19, 1871, Culbertson, Blair & Co. sold to Johnson, Murphy & Co. the shoulders in question, receiving over $800 as a margin, and agreeing to carry the stuff for interest, storage, etc., the balance to be paid when the shoulders were disposed of; that on Aug. 3, 1871, the defendants were credited in plaintiffs' books with $2,500, through an error of plaintiffs' bookkeeper, which arose out of the fact of plaintiffs' receiving on that date a check from defendants for that amount, but which check was made payable to the order of G. Spear, and was indorsed by him to plaintiffs, on his account with them. In the latter part of September, this erroneous credit still standing in the books of plaintiffs, who remained ignorant of the error, they presented an account to defendants showing a balance at their credit of $46.09, which defendants paid by means of a check of Johnson, Murphy & Co., and the transaction was closed on plaintiffs books. Very shortly thereafter, Johnson, Murphy & Co. sold the shoulders through the agency of the Delphi house, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting charges, amounting to $2,527.01, were sent to Culbertson, Blair & Co., and by them indorsed to defendants. About the latter part of October, or early in November, the plaintiffs discovered the erroneous credit to defendants of $2,500, corrected the same by crediting Spears, and called on defendants for the payment of the balance due them, amounting to over $2,500. About this time, the firm of Johnson, Murphy & Co. dissolved, and the present defendants thereafter declined to make any payment, as also did Johnson, claiming that the purchase was for the latter's private account, and that the firm had no interest therein. The defendants claim that they had notified Culbertson, Blair & Co. of this fact shortly after the sale of the shoulders by plaintiffs; that the transaction was in fact Johnson's private deal, and the proceeds of the final sale were credited to him in the books of the firm; but plaintiffs showed that the credit was entered by the plaintiffs to defendants, and that at the time of the sale to Johnson they supposed he was acting on behalf of the firm, the transaction being within the ordinary scope of the firm business, and Johnson having charge of most of the provision business of the firm. It further appeared in connection with the testimony of R. P. Murphy, and upon the books of the firm, that the proceeds of the sales received Sept. 28, 1871, were credited to the Delphi shoulder account, at that date, and not to that of Johnson with the firm until after the first of November. The proceeds of the Delphi shoulder account appeared from an inspection of the books to have been carried to profit and loss, but this entry had been erased and a credit entry to Johnson was substituted. Whether the last was before or after the plaintiffs discovered the $2,500 error, was not clear from the evidence. It further appeared that Johnson, who had the principal charge of the provision business, was in the habit of using the firm name in transactions made by him for his own account, and that the other members of the firm assented thereto; that, as soon as the $2,500 error was discovered by plaintiffs, it was called to the attention of defendants, but no adjustment could be had with them or any of them; that on the 1st of November, 1871, Johnson was charged on the books of the firm with the losses on deals that the firm was carrying for him to about $25,000; that R. P. Murphy had charge of the assets of the firm; that no part of the $2,527.01 has been paid to Johnson by the firm or credited to his account, but that, by reason of the losses above referred to and others, he was indebted to the firm, unless they should realize upon all of their assets, some of which were considered doubtful. The case was left with the jury for decision, who returned a sealed verdict, which will be read this morning.

INTERESTING ACTION ON A CHECK.

Commercial men, especially bankers and those interested in the money market and its casualties, will be interested in a decision rendered yesterday morning by Chief Justice Farwell. The circumstances of the case decided are as follows: A customer of the First National Bank got a note discounted, and previous to its maturity drew his check against his balance in favor of a bona fide holder. Previous to the presentation of the check the maker of the check was petitioned against in the bankruptcy court, the proceedings finally culminating in his being adjudicated bankrupt. The check was presented at the bank prior to the maturity of the note, yet the bank claims the right of equitable offset, claiming that it possessed the right to offset the immature note against the Assignee's claim, or that of the check-holders. The bank also claims that, in the question of the claims of the Assignee and the check-holders, the former had paramount rights. The suit was brought on the law side of the Circuit Court, and the bank filed its bill in equity to have its rights determined. The defendant filed a demurrer to the bill, which was sustained by the Court, who delivered an opinion, saying: "In this case of the Fourth National Bank v. National Bank of Grand Rapids, in which a demurrer is interposed, I have examined the authorities cited by the counsel, and everything else that I could run across that could seem to have a bearing on the matter. I found, upon examination, that there seemed to be a difference in the ruling of the courts upon this subject. The cases cited from Virginia, and if that is the law, then I adjudge the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for. On looking over the reports I do not find any other cases in Virginia, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that hold that rule which is laid down in that case. I do not understand that this is a question of a banker's lien; as I understand their case, it is a question of what might be called an equitable set-off or stoppage. In this case I am in considerable doubt and a good deal might be said on both sides. I shall, however, follow the New York law, sustain the demurrer, and dismiss the bill."

A SEPULCHRAL INJUNCTION.

John Adams files a bill in the Circuit Court against Philip Schmidt. Complainant, in his preamble, states that in May, 1867, being possessed of no capital, he launched forth in the melancholy business of undertaker, selling coffins and the interment of the dead, which business, fanned by the generous gales of a heavy city mortality, so progressed that by the 3d of May, 1871, he was running two coffin stores, and had a healthy stock of coffins of all sizes, hearses of all religions and styles, and a balance at his banker's of over $5,000. At this date he admitted his brother-in-law, Peter Schmidt, a drunken cobbler, according to the bill, as partner, since which time his business has not flourished, and even with the immediate prospect of a visit of the cholera from St. Louis, he does not consider his prospects by any means bright; and, in consequence of the evil habits of his partner, he prays for a dissolution of the partnership and an injunction restraining Schmidt from collecting any of the firm's debts, or in any way interfering with its affairs.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Nehemia Neuman files a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court, showing by schedule that he owes 11,825 thalers, his creditors being principally residents of Kempen, Prussia, the only Chicago creditor being Charles Kosminski, whom he owes $2,000 for cash loaned.

In the matter of H. Lubenstein & Co., former furniture dealers, Geo. W. Campbell was appointed assignee.

The meeting in the matter of Smith et al. was not held on account of want of service of warrant.

In the matter of Wright & Stevens, tobacconists, the meeting adjourned until the 20th of this month.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of James Bodwillie, files a præcipe in assumpsit, in the United States Circuit Court, against David Bodwillie; damages, $3,000.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Thomas Payne pleaded guilty to assaulting a man named Duffy, with intent to do bodily injury, and was sentenced to sixty days House of Correction.

John Negus pleaded guilty to stealing a watch from the house of a Mr. Waltz, and was sentenced to eight months House of Correction.

Gotfred and Christopher Kotop were placed on trial charged with stealing a keg of nails. Gotfred was found guilty, and sentenced to five days County Jail; Christopher was discharged.

Charles Tobins pleaded guilty to stealing three wolf robes, and was sentenced to ninety days House of Correction.

Anna McGinnis pleaded guilty to stealing a dress. Sentence was suspended.

The trial of John R. Sherwin, for committing a rape upon the person of Bertha Kaminski will come off this morning.

A LARGE ESTATE.

The will of Joseph B. Brooks was yesterday proven in the County Court and letters testamentary issued to Jane A. Brooks and Lyman J. Gage, under an approved bond of $100,000, in accordance with the provisions of the will, and it appearing to the Court that the estate is worth $300,000, it was ordered that the executors file their individual bond in the penal sum of $600,000.

JUDGE TIPTON.

In Judge Tipton's room the case of George S. Hebard v. John Schank was tried, on assumpsit, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, with $215.77 damages. In the case in assumpsit of F. W. Beckers v. Mark Reynolds, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $359.56. In the suit of assumpsit of Melvine S. Scovill et al. v. Geo. F. Brown, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $3,034.24.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

James M. Greenbaum files a præcipe in an action of debt in the Circuit Court against John M. Reynolds and James B. Thomas; damages, $2,500.

Marcus Du Pre files a præcipe in a suit of trespass in the Superior Court, against Frederick Becker et al; damages $5,000.

The "Swage Block" case, which has been a bugbear for several generations of lawyers, was resumed in the United States Courts yesterday. Mr. Gifford concluded his argument in behalf of defendant and was followed by Mr. Biddle and Mr. Payson. Mr. Curtis will wield the ponderous subject this morning.

J. Catling, Jr., et al. file a præcipe in an action of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against William Granger; damages, $3,000.

John L. Dodge files a præcipe in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against W. W. Heaton; damages, $3,000.

The N. Ludington Company file a præcipe in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Joseph and Henry Lange; damages, $2,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,840-1—Appeal. 7,842—Martin D. Walker v. E. S. Wells et al.; debt, $1,000. 7,843—Appeal. 7,844—Frederick Hewson v. William Buckley; replevin, $500. 7,845—John Adams v. Philip Schmidt; bill for injunction. 7,846—Jas. M. Greenbaum v. John M. Reynolds and James B. Thomas; debt, $2,500. 7,848-9—Appeal. 7,850—Restored case. 7,851—Charles R. O. Monk v. W. M. W. Dempster; replevin. 7,852—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—44,197—Appeal. 44,198—Suppressed for service. 44,199—Marcus Du Pre v. Frederick Becker et al.; trespass, $5,000. 44,200—J. Catling, Jr., et al. v. William Granger; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,201—Wenzel Maschek v. Michael O'Brien; trespass, $500. 44,202, 3—Appeal. 44,204—Henry Bull v. George Havill; trespass, $1,500. 44,205—T. W. Bradley for use of Thomas McGivren and James Considine v. J. W. Hildreth and William F. Hildreth; debt, $800. 44,206—John L. Dodge v. W. W. Heaton; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,207—The Franklin Savings Bank, of Pawtucket, R. I., v. Philip and Frank Schweinfurth, and Henry and Louis Malsacher; assumpsit, $400. 44,208—Emma v. John Barker, divorce. 44,209—N. Ludington Company v. Joseph and Henry Lange; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,210—Spencer H. Smith et al. v. W. H. Rogers; assumpsit, $4,000. 44,211—Timothy L. Miller; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,212—People for use Sumner E. Whicham v. Henry Bahe et al.; debt, $1,000. 44,213—Harrison Parkman et al v. N. Peck; assumpsit, $50. 44,214—George V. Dawson v. Mary A. Dawson; divorce on ground of cruelty.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

It was stated a few days since that a Committee of the Academy of Sciences would soon call on our citizens to solicit such subscriptions to its funds as any might be disposed to give. The object is to provide cases and other means to preserve the many liberal donations of specimens which kindred institutions and scientific men all over the world had placed at the disposal of the Society as soon as its rooms are ready to receive them. The building is about completed, and very considerable sums are now needed for the purpose above specified. Some of the Committee made several calls yesterday, and were cordially received by all. Money was paid, and several life-memberships were obtained. These entitle the holders to all the privileges of the Academy, including free admission to its collections, and to all lectures, meetings, &c., during life without further charge. The cost of life-membership is $500,—$100 down, balance in four equal annual payments. The friends of the Academy hope to make up at least thirty new life-memberships, and sufficient subscriptions to amount to $20,000. We trust our liberal citizens will each contribute as they may be able to put this most valuable institution in an active working condition, and make it, as it was before the fire, an honor to the city.

Remarkable Tenacity to Life.

William Moyer, the man who, on the 24th of June, was cut through the body with scythe by an insane man near Lancaster, Pa., is still alive, and the indications are that he will recover unless inflammation sets in. The Lancaster *Examiner* thus describes his wound: "The scythe entered the right side about two inches above the hip, and extended transversely through the body in an upward direction until the point appeared in the left side below the arm-pit. The wound at the entrance was five and a half inches in length, and at the terminus one and a half inches long. Moyer proceeded a short distance with the scythe extending through his body, and then pulled it out, reeking with blood, unaided. The lobe of the right lung was severed, and it was not expected that he could live more than a few hours. To the surprise of all, his condition is now favorable to his recovery, and his attending physician, Dr. A. S. Raudenbush, of Adamstown, has expressed the hope of being able to save his life. Moyer has been conscious since the occurrence, speaks distinctly, and eats and sleeps without difficulty. He is a small man, about 32 years of age, and is of rather delicate appearance."

A Simple Marriage Ceremony.

A recent visitor among the Indians in Florida gives an account of their marriage ceremony as follows: "The company was composed of the whole tribe, all of whom were dressed in their best finery. A circle was formed, the bride moved to the centre, holding in her hand an ear of corn. Then the bridegroom advanced alongside of her, with a deer's leg in his hand. A mutual exchange comprised the whole ceremony. After the ceremony the whole company danced and feasted on bear meat and honey for two days and nights."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.
Indiana-av.—33½ by 180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; $250 per foot. This lot is surrounded by elegant residences, and is offered for $50 per foot less than its value. Prices of labor and material are so much reduced that a handsome investment can be made by buying this lot and building on it. Houses can now be built for 60 per cent of their cost one year ago.
Michigan-av.—25 by 175 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., at a decided bargain.
Prairie-av.—25 by 125 feet, near Thirty-second-st.
Michigan-av.—121 by 175 feet, northeast corner of Twenty-ninth-st.
Dearborn-st.—30 by 110 feet, southwest corner of Huron-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 112 AND 114 Dearborn-st.
West Harrison-st., four lots, south front, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.
Hamilton-av., 2-story dwelling and two lots, only $5,500.
Sangamon-st., 50 feet, east front, with two good dwelling houses, near corner Harrison-st., for sale at a great bargain.
Burnside-st., 48 feet, northeast corner Thirty-fifth-st., very cheap.
Blue Island-av., three lots, near Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Hovey, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 131 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND TWO CORNER lots, 3 blocks from horse cars, $3,300; $250 down, $33 a month. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $50,000, the 20-acre block No. 22, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—THE CHEAPEST TWO-STORY house and corner lot, in the vicinity of Union Park. A good place for a grocery. Apply on premises, 575 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,200—STORY AND A HALF cottage, ten rooms, barn; 5 years' lease at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply to WILLETT & HERRING, Room 10, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT ON Fourth-st., near Western-av. The house is new, and will be sold at cost; only $240 down, balance in monthly payments; interest, 8 per cent. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., IRVing-place, and Leavitt-st., near Southwestern-av. and Taylor-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON Thirty-first-st., (No. 171), between Prairie and Indiana-avs.; furniture with house, if desired.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble-front house on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st. The house has all the conveniences, and is in most excellent repair; good barn, supplied with both gas and water. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—WE HAVE A beautiful tract of 80 acres that can be bought on long time, with $3,000 cash payment. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FRONTing on Chicago-av. and other streets, immediately north of Central Park. Must and will be sold at $500 each. This is $100 less than any lots now offered in that vicinity. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Rooms 6 and 7, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT 50x165 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, RUNNING THROUGH FROM Lake-st. to Kinzie, just west of Central Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NO. 27 ARTESIAN-AV., IN good repair; for sale at a bargain. Cottage at Highwood, near depot, bay window, front porch, parlor, bedroom, and kitchen, $1,000; assume $500 due in 5 years, balance $25 monthly.
E. ASHLEY MEARS, 300 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—4 LOTS ON and adjoining corner Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.
2 lots on and adjoining corner North Clark and Dearborn-sts.
2 lots on and adjoining corner Kinzie and LaSalle-sts.
4 lots on Wells-st., or Fifth-av., near Jackson, on five years' time, and
Loans made to parties who improve, at usual rate of interest. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON VERY EASY terms, house and lot 50x175 feet, 523 Michigan-av., commanding an unobstructed view of the lake. Apply to C. M. HENDERSON, corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN YEARS' TIME, 8 per cent—choice property near Drexel Boulevard and in Blanchard tract. J. H. BISSELL, owner, 45 Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x132 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.
This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.
Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.
The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—IN WILMETTE, AN EXTRA CHOICE block, 200 feet front, on the principal street; a good thing to hold or sell in lots. HOVEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMboldt Park, on high and dry ground, only two blocks from cars, with good water. Several fine houses already built, and other improvements made. If you wish a fine lot for a home or to hold as an investment you cannot do better. Give me a call. Price only $350; terms easy. G. R. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—$150—CHEAPER THAN YOU CAN BUY in this locality for cash, a beautiful corner, 50x125, at Maplewood, cheap for cash if taken immediately. Apply to M. A. BONIEL, in rear of 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS EQUAL TO TEN FULL-sized lots, $300; good for garden purposes, and handy to cars, schools, and churches; at Desplaines, only 50 minutes' ride; terms $25 cash and $10 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 88 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A beautiful new house, with fine grounds, at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $60 per month; no such bargain in Evanston; also, four houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $35 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper, showing some fine chances. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred when there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $5,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 122 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, WHERE there is good sewerage, good drives, gas, and will soon have water, several most excellent houses, either brick or wood, and built after model plans; terms easy. Give us a call and go with us and look at them. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRING TO IMPROVE can buy the best lots in Hinsdale, on five years at 8 per cent, and 10 years at 10 per cent, and the lot guaranteed to double in value within five years or no pay. Money loaned for improvement. Inquire of the owner at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, with large lot, at Wilmette; price, $3,600; a bargain worth investigating. HOVEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.)—Beautiful lots just east of South Park Boulevard, 50x172 feet each to a 20 foot alley. These lots, lying immediately outside of the city limits, possess every advantage for residence purposes. They will be sold at low prices and on very liberal terms. Small cash payments and long time on balance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BUSINESS OR OFfice block, worth $100,000 or more, bringing good rental. Address F. O. Box 47.

WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER—A GOOD ILLInois farm, worth from $15,000 to $20,000, not over 100 miles from Chicago. WILLIAM GARNETT, 157 Monroe-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—IF YOU want a good thing to travel on, call in forenoon, at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY ARE making $10 to $15 a day, some as high as $20 to $30, selling our great universal household article; 50 cent samples to country free. Early application for desirable territory necessary. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Northwest, to canvass for "A Trip Around the World; or, In Search of the Castaway." Agents report lists of from five to twenty daily orders, and that to show is to sell it. For terms and territory, address C. S. BURROWS, 150 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD NEW MILCH COW, KIND, gentle, and easy to milk. Can be seen at 49 St. John's-place. C. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED HALF OF CANAL boat and team at a sacrifice. Good paper taken. Apply to WILLETT & HERRINGS, Room 10, No. 125 Clark.

FOR SALE—TOBACCONIST'S INDIAN FIGURE, newly painted; price, $40. Inquire at 360 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SODA FOUNTAIN, COMplete running order, at half of its value if taken soon. Call in rear of 131 LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO J. J. J.—CALL FOR ME AT 11 this morning at same place to which your note was sent. JOHN JOHNSON.

PERSONAL—"D B." GOT YOUR LETTER. ALL right. Meet me this evening between 7 and 8. J. R.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 225 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WASHINGTON-ST., pleasantly located. Inquire of J. H. HULBURD, 154 East Madison-st., Room B.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., with or without furniture. Call at 18 Market-st.

TO RENT—NO. 216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., stone front, 2-story and basement dwelling house. Furniture and carpets for sale on easy terms. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH, HOUSE NO. 61 ELlis-av. Inquire at the house or of J. B. JOHNSTON at 20 and 22 Lake-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, IN MAYWOOD, NEW modern house, 12 rooms, good stone cellar, cistern and well, near the depot, 25 minutes from Wells-st., hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 142 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., 12 or 13 rooms, beside bath-room, pantries, closets, &c., water on every floor, gas, and everything convenient, first-class neighborhood. Apply office J. D. EASTER & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT HOUSE OF TEN rooms all in good repair. 421 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, A furnished house of seven rooms, bath, and store room, to a family without children. Apply at 78 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE ON WABASH-AV.; furniture in part for sale. Address S 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front dwelling, with all modern improvements. For further information inquire at 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HANDSOME EIGHT-ROOM houses, with verandas, pantries, closets, &c., &c., on Drexel Boulevard, one block south of street cars; they will be rented cheap to responsible parties. Inquire of J. H. McCARTNEY, 164 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also, 2 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Choice location. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—AT NO. 429 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., near Lincoln Park, a nearly new 2-story frame house, with modern improvements; low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, the second floor of a corner house, 3 rooms, pantry and clothes press, to a gentleman and wife only. Southwest corner Thirtieth and Butterfield-sts.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY—FURnished complete for housekeeping; furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply at 252 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor for one or two gentlemen; brick house. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN REAR OF 294 WEST MADison-st.; price $20 per month. Inquire of Mrs. G. D. WYCKOFF, 287 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 176 TWENty-third-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bed-room and large closet, at 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison, at $20 per month.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, also fine unfurnished room, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 35 or 31.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY LOCATED AND FURnished rooms for gentlemen. 7 Centre-av., three doors from Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED room, to gentleman; 4 rooms unfurnished, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking the lake and Exposition grounds; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISHING LARGE, COOL furnished rooms for lodging or housekeeping, please call and examine at No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, one elegant front room; also others, furnished or unfurnished. Price very moderate. North front.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF 259 WEST POLK-st., containing 6 rooms, in good order; gas and water; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE—460 CENTRE-AV., FRONTING Blue Island-av.; also, the best part of the city, for a good retail business.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 241 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW AND COMPLETE HOTEL SITuated corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., containing 50 rooms, all well lighted; very desirable. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM FOR single gentleman, with or without board. South Side preferred. Address P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, South Division, good neighborhood, and convenient to cars. State terms and address K 22, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE DEMAND FOR HORSES, BUGGIES, EXpress wagons, and harness continues first-rate with us, we would advise all persons having any of the above mentioned for sale to bring them in to 251 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE AT 707 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK SADDLE-horse, single footer, perfectly sound; one of the handsomest horses in the city. Apply at stable in rear of Bigelow House on Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF LARGE TEAM-horses, sound and true; one team-wagon harness; one spring-wagon. Cheap if called for in a few days. 231 First-st., near Reuben.

FOR SALE—BUGGY WITH LEATHER TOP AT A bargain; owner has no use for it; price, $90. Call at STRICKLAND'S, 179 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR MATCHED BAY CARRIAGE-horses; stand 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind. May be seen at the Wabash Stable, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SECOND-HAND BUGGIES; also light road wagons, top or no top, of our own make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 723 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; also 1 square box top-buggy, 1 open Concord, nearly new, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BUSIness buggies, one second-hand, and a light road wagon cheap for cash, or will exchange for hard wood lumber, coal, or wood. All work warranted to be sound, at No. 223 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE STRONG HORSE, TWO SETS OF harness, and two lumber wagons all in good order; cheap, at 461 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE, AND GENTLE, young and sound large family horse, and good harness for sale or trade for a lot or new furniture; can see the same by calling on PROF. WOODRUFF, 219 Warren-av., July 17, 1873.

HARNESS, TWO SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. HOWELL, 534 West Monroe-st.

I WANT TO TRADE A BREWSTER ROAD wagon or phaeton and horse, suitable for lady or gentleman, for a good top-buggy. Money advanced on buggies and horses left for sale. A few boarding horses can be accommodated at the new brick barn, 193 Twenty-second-st. FORMES & MORRIS.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEW OR SECOND-HAND top-buggy cheap, for cash. Call on or address L. W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av.

WANTED—GOOD PASTURAGE FOR TWO TO five horses. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 BRICK TEAMS at GARD'S steam brick-yard, on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY DESIRING A GOOD, COMFORTABLE room and good care during confinement or sickness can hear of the same in a widow's family by calling or addressing WIDOW, 675 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly done by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

COLLECTIONS MADE—A GOOD COLLECTOR, well-acquainted in the city, good references, would like bills of any kind to collect on commission. Address for five days, Z 11, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEST OF OFFICE facilities and extensive business experience, wishes to make an arrangement for some special agency, or would act as sub-agent for the right kind of insurance companies. Good references. Address A 22, Tribune office, stating business.

WANTED TO LET—THE JOB OF GLAZING AT the G. C. M. & S. Co. Sash Shop.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, to assist me in business; one who is a thorough business man and is strictly honest; for such a man there is a way of soon making a fortune. Address MRS. C., Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A $350 HARDMAN PIANOFORTE, 7-OCTAVE, overstrung bass, massive and elegant case, round corners and carved legs, Louis XIV style, full, rich tone, with stool and cover; will sell for $180 cash. No. 7 Eighteenth-st.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, overstrung bass, round corners, made by A. H. Gale & Co., New York City, in splendid condition, rich and beautiful tone, with stool and cover, worth $450; price $155. 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE SECOND-HAND CHICKering piano, 7-octave. Address B, 929 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KNABE PIANOS, NEARLY new, warranted to be perfect in every respect; low, for cash, at No. 330 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

FOR SALE—SIX VERY LITTLE USED PIANOS, of standard make, and fine tone; warranted for a number of years, at J. BAUER & CO.'S.

FOR SALE—150 NEW PIANOS, ON LONG TIME, for cash prices, at No. 330 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address F. O. Box 1037.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, AT lowest cash price, for cut or artificial stone-work for fronts. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE FOR IMPROVED property in this city, or Hyde Park. Store well located and doing a fine trade. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 104 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT AT HIGHLAND PARK FOR horse. Fine house on Leavitt-st. for vacant lots. Also 48-foot lot on Honore-st.; two houses on lot to exchange for vacant lots. General Exchange and Real Estate Business. S. W. SEA & CO., 157 Clark-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FINE MARE, sound, kind, and a good traveler, for a pacing horse; will pay difference, if any, in cash for one that suits. Address THOMPSON, KRAFT & CO., corner West Polk and Ellsworth-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND ACRE of garden at Plank-road, Jefferson, for one of same value in city, or will sell for $2,500, or rent at $20. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 1 MINING STOCK for horse, buggy, phaeton, and harness. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—5 OR 10 LOTS ON Egan-av., near corner of Halsted-st., for a commodious house and lot, with modern improvements, situated in a pleasant suburban town within 10 miles of the city; Oak Park preferred. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Block.

WANTED—GAS-FIXTURES IN EXCHANGE FOR a new piano, of standard make. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JENNY BRANNICK, aged 16 years, who left her home on Thursday afternoon. She wore a white and black striped calico dress, hair floating, carried a black parasol and fan; no hat or shawl. Mind suffering from nervous irritation. Any information will be thankfully received by her parents, who reside at 613 West Madison-st.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, a shoemaker. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by C. M. FRY, Davenport, Iowa.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HILMANN, supposed to be in Chicago. His father will be at George Stapp's, 45 West Kinzie-st., till Monday night. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by him.

MEDICAL.

MRS. L. H. PRESTON, PHYSICIAN, TREATS ladies and children magnetically. 68 East Madison-st., Room 12.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval-moulding machine. Address S 3, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 328 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A NEW STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURNishing goods for sale or exchange, with fixtures at a well established stand; rent moderate. Inquire at 79 Wabash-av.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO JOIN SOME ESTABlished house in real estate trade, and do the outdoor work; could put in $20,000. Refer to Prof. Woodruff, 219 Warren-av., West Side.

A MAN WITH $500 CAN PROCURE A GOOD new business house, situated near large railroad depot, suitable for a saloon and restaurant. Apply to J. D. CURTIS & CO., No. 143 South Clark-st., Room 5.

A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE FOR sale or exchange; value, $3,000 to $3,500; will take cottage and lot in part payment. Address S 48, Tribune office.

A COPARTNERSHIP INTEREST FOR SALE IN an established wholesale house; about $2,000 required. Address, for particulars, S 73, Tribune office.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED IS OPEN TO a man with $5,000, in an old established iron business. Address T 64, Tribune office.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale; central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

BILLIARD HALL, 154 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., FOR sale cheap.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SALES AVERAGE $30 a day, will inventory about $4,000; will sell at a bargain, as I am bound to sell; best reasons given. Address proprietor, B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE, ON THE PRINCIPAL street of Chicago, and country. Druggists wishing to buy or sell, or those looking for situations, call on McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 Washington.

DRUG STORE PAYING $4,000 A YEAR FOR SALE. For particulars address E, Tribune office. Capital required $7,500.

I HAVE INVENTED AND PATENTED THE BEST Portable Gas Apparatus ever offered; no heat or machinery required. Would like an interview with party having capital and ability to organize a stock company to manufacture. Liberal inducements to agents to sell machines on Territorial rights. Address B 20, Tribune office.

IF THERE IS ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A GOOD business, suitable for either lady or gentleman. Business established three years. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Small capital required. Address A 35, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT BUSINESS CALL AND INVEStigate the openings we have to offer, requiring $250 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

LAUNDRY FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. APply at 97 West Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business in one of the best localities of the West Side. Will sell cheap. Everything is in good running order. Address T 46, Tribune office.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 to $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run half interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LAGER BEER SALOONS on the South Side, in the very best location, for sale. Receipts, $100 to $125 a day; price, $3,500 cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANING-mill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $20,000 can realize from 20 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 361 North Clark-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT, CONfectionery, and fruit-stand for sale very cheap; must sell on account of ill health. Apply to-day at No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

TO PARTIES LOOKING FOR BUSINESS IN which to invest small or large capital, we offer some rare chances. Call and investigate. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WHO WANTS A FORTUNE?—$1,000 WILL secure it in legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 113 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

$500 WILL BUY THIRD INTEREST IN A PUBlication, the only one of the kind in the United States. A sure future and a good investment. For further particulars address E 32, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Three large, nicely-furnished rooms, quiet and home-like; very desirable location; excellent table board.

111 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., NEAR MONROE—Board by week, $5. Day board, $3.50 per week.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board; also, good accommodations, from $6 upward; everything first-class.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY nice accommodations for several young gents, at quite moderate terms; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board from $6 to $9 per week; day board $4.50 per week; also furnished rooms by the day or week. LEE BROTHERS.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, VERY comfortably furnished rooms, with good board. Table boarders accommodated.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; one block from Madison-st. cars.

290 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, cheap, if taken immediately.

307 WARREN-AV.—GOOD BOARD, WITH large pleasant rooms, furnished, can be had with private family.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE room, newly furnished, to rent, with board; also board for single gentlemen.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room; hot and cold water in room; use of bath; suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

WEST SIDE, EAST OF UNION PARK—A GENTLEman and his family, or single gentlemen, can find rooms and first-class board, for which I will take pay in carpets and furniture. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM for young men to rent, with first-class board. Also day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board; accommodations for day boarders.

121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room to rent, with board; use of piano if desired.

475 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; fine rooms, good table, and modern improvements; single rooms, $6.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms to rent with board, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired; also single rooms for gentlemen.

532 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR suite of rooms, modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms.

867 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

884 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE suite of front rooms, furnished, with or without board.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Prairie-av.—First-class board, with suite of rooms, in elegantly-furnished house. Lake breeze; no mosquitoes.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms except carpets, suitable for gentlemen or ladies, with table-board; one of the finest locations in the city, and near centre of business portion of South Side.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—FIRST-class board; unfurnished rooms, very pleasant; 15 minutes' walk from Court House. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

LADIES WISHING BOARD AND NURSING IN strictly private family in a healthy location on North Side, during sickness, can hear of such location by addressing J 17, Tribune office.

Country.

NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—DESIRABLE rooms, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; modern house. Address L, care Carrier 48.

FROM ONE TO EIGHT BOARDERS WANTED IN suburban town; 20 minutes' ride, 7 cents fare, large new house, plenty of shade. Address, for information, 445 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN A private family; morning and evening meals; locality, West or South Sides, Michigan or Wabash-avs. preferred. Terms must be moderate. References given. Address, with terms, J. M. WELLS, Wells-st. Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION—LOST, THIS DAY, BETWEEN THE Shot Tower and the Northwestern National Bank, a bank book, containing sundry checks, indorsed by us. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO. Chicago, July 17, 1873.

FOUND—A HEAVY GOLD RING. APPLY AT 405 West Harrison-st., in grocery store.

LOST—A PAIR OF OVAL-FRAME GOLD SPECTAcles, going from Carpenter and Madison-sts. to Morgan and Monroe-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 46 South Carpenter-st.

LOST—A MEDIUM-SIZED WHITE POODLE DOG, on the corner of Madison and Clinton-sts., between 10 and 11 last evening. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to Mr. HUEBNER, 52 York-st., or Gault House Concert Saloon. CHAS. SCHICKLER.

LOST—A PASSBOOK, BETWEEN JEFFERSON and Paulina-sts., in the Lake and Randolph-st. 'bus, containing between $12 and $16 inclosed in envelopes. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same in Ludwig's drug store, corner of Lake and Paulina-sts.

LOST—JULY 6, ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Harmon-court and Thirteenth-st., a fine gold chain with charm. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 542 Wabash-av.

LOST—LEFT IN A RANDOLPH-ST. CAR, THURSday morning, a leather satchel containing books of particular value to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at office of HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

LOST—ON THE MADISON-ST. CARS, AN ACcount book containing real estate sales. Please return to 181 Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

PICKED UP—MONDAY NIGHT, BROWN HORSE with star on forehead. Call at F. PARMELEE'S stable, corner Jackson and Franklin-sts.

TAKEN UP—A MARE. THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 93 Clark-st., basement.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS RETAIL HARDware salesman of 5 to 8 years' experience, 25 to 30 years of age, unmarried; habits unexceptionable. References to be first-class. Address with photograph and references, S. BARNES, Traverse City, Mich., P. O. Box 46.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR BOY TO WORK in a drug store; one who has had at least one year's experience in a city drug store, and is over 15 years of age. Apply at 688 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE an entry and bill clerk. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG MAN about 30 years of age; salary moderate. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE CITY, ONE who understands the wine business preferred. Call to-day, after 10 o'clock. 305 West Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER AND JOB workman can find employment at V. SMITH'S, Wayne, DuPage County, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS bread baker. One that thoroughly understands the business and is competent to take charge can obtain steady work and good wages. None but a steady man need apply. For further information address, with references, SLATER & ROWLEY, steam bakery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS SHIP-CARPENters, hewers, and dubbers, to go to Michigan, at once. Call at 226 South Water-st. DAVIS & MASON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Apply by letter, stating terms and experience, to F. W. HOLLISTER, Architect, Saginaw City, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER TO GO IN the country, one that can engrave and do jobbing preferred. Apply to B. F. NORRIS & CO. 142 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD STAIRBUILDers. Apply at corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell-sts. TOBIN & BERDAN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILVER-PLATER and gilder, one who thoroughly understands the business. To a good steady man who can command trade a very liberal offer will be made. Call on or address C. H. VORCE, 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—BAKER—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST on bread at 199 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER, turner, and fitter. G. BRIENEN, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF moulding machines at Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company's sash shop.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art; a good chance, and situation guaranteed. Apply at photograph gallery, 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BUILDERS—TO BUILD 10 HOUSES, and take half cash and half purchase-money mortgage, or real estate at cash value. Address, or inquire at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

WANTED—BAKER ASSISTANT OR SECOND-hand on bread; must be temperate. J. H. MANDEVILLE, Michigan-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands putting together sash, doors, and blinds. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S, 48 to 61 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED BARBER, at 709 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD TWO OR three years' experience in a bindery. BRYANT, WALKER & CO., printers, 136 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—10 SAW-MILL MEN, $25 TO $40 PER month and board; 200 railroad men, $1.75 to $2.25 per day; free fare. 69 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3 CARPENTERS, 50 STONE-CUTTERS (non-union), 8 hours' work, long job, good pay; splendid opening for a good solicitor; salesmen for city and to travel. Apply at Room C, 154 Madison-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, SALESMEN, MEN FOR light work, and 200 men for work in the country. Wages, $2.40 a day and board. 274 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, 200 FOR Wisconsin; $2.20 and $2.40 per day; free fare. 150 for saw-mills and farms. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 LABORERS FOR THE MILWAUkee & St. Paul Railroad Company; entirely free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, agent.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin, wages $2 per day; choppers, $2.25; plenty of station work, at good prices, fare and office fee advanced. Also 200 for the Milwaukee & St. Paul; all company work. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR PATENT FLY-catcher and similar good. Apply to J. S. MONTGOMERY, 143 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—WE OFFER A SPLENDID CHANCE for several young men to make money on small capital; experience unnecessary, as the goods sell themselves. A. BAY, 29 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NOVELTY FLY-Trap and Destroyer. They are selling fast. 180 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN CAN MAKE FROM $25 to $50 per week; something new, useful, and salable. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also, 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—SIX MORE BOARDING BOSSES, 900 laborers, 175 choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; no money required; fare and office fees advanced. So hurry up and bring your baggage to 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO WEIGHING on platform-scales; must be correct, and be on hand early in the morning. Address E 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER FOR CARRIAGES at the livery stable No. 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YARD MAN. APPLY AT BURCKY & MILAN'S restaurant, 157 and 159 East Madison-st.

WANTED—30 GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO CALL ON JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; business paying from $30 to $40 a week, sure money.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS PERfectly the manufacture of jelly. Address E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HEAD-WAITER AND WAITERS (COLored), to go in country. Apply at 146 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN TO EARN $50 PER WEEK above expenses. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY WHO CAN WRITE; one who lives near preferred. Call at 602 Michigan-av., basement, from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &C., FOR a small family residing at Maywood; a comfortable home and good wages to a willing worker. Call on Saturday afternoon at 166 Clark-st., in the store.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT SWEDE OR Norwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 1351 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 298 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN WASH, iron and cook; must bring good recommendations. Good wages paid. No. 99 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 173 East Van Buren-st., upstairs. A good home for a good girl.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer for small family. Wages good. Apply at 800 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; one having best of references, willing to earn $18 per month at 277 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class girl for general housework. Inquire at 1461 Indiana-av., Friday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK FOR HOTEL in city; also six first-class dining-room girls, for Michigan, at 46 West Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—COOK, AT SNOAD & KENDEL'S Restaurant, 163 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; good wages, and no washing. Apply with reference at 63 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, EFFICIENT girl to wash and iron and do general work. Call at 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 RESTAURANT COOK, MALE or female; none but those understanding their business thoroughly need apply. Address A 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WASH DISHES IN restaurant. THOMSON'S, 21 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, for private family. Apply at 438 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—AT 371 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; also a good second girl. References required. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 339 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO DINING-room work. Apply at 122 Twentieth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR TWO CHILDREN, one of them an infant, in a private family; must have first-class city references, and experience. To one every way capable liberal wages will be paid. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 125 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A girl of experience to take care of children. References required.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a laundry. None but an experienced one need apply to the CHICAGO RAILROAD LAUNDRY, 122 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—PLAIN CLOTH IRONERS AT THE American Steam Laundry, 129 West Madison-st. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—AT 7 A. M., 4 GOOD WASHERWOMEN and 5 first-class ironers. Baltimore Laundry, No. 10 Clinton-st.

WANTED—ONE SHIRT-IRONER AND POLISHER, one ladies' clothes ironer, two starchers. Come Friday morning prepared to work. Laundry, 322 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF THE VARIOUS NAtionalities to fill good situations, at Star Employment Office, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, KENWOOD, Hyde Park, Riverside, and city. MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL OF GOOD APPEARANCE AS clerk in a cigar-store. Call at 273 West Madison-st., between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A competent bookkeeper, whose health requires outdoor employment. Best city references given. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN REcently from England in a drug store; is a good dispenser, testimonials as to character, &c. Address E 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AGED 27, who has traveled over the greater part of the world, wishes to find employment in some business house in this city. He is expecting capital to arrive within a month or so, and would like to invest it in the house where he finds employment, providing satisfactory arrangements could be made. Present object to work for a small salary until funds arrive. Address J 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, SALESMAN, or traveling agent, for some wholesale house; speaks six languages; references given, if required. Address A L, P. O. Box 128, Palatine, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, either in city or to travel. Can write and figure fair, and give good security in a place of trust. Address V 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience, who can furnish the best of references, and who will not ask a large salary until his capacity shall have been fairly demonstrated. Would prefer produce, commission, real estate, or insurance business. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Dane), of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience in driving in a private family. Best of references. Address D 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, NO children, he as a No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress, Cincinnati or Chicago; reference given. Address, for 5 days, E 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Dane) of sober and steady habits, with several years' experience in driving for a private family; best of references. Address A 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IN A PRIvate family, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, buggies, etc., and make himself generally useful. Address B 100, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Swedish girl, in a small American family, to do general housework. Please call at 30 Crittenden-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS (GERman), one for cook, washer and ironer, and one for second work and sewing. 623 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply at 257 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work or to do general housework. Best reference. Apply at 165 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady as cook in a small private family. Address 54 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second-work in a private family. Please inquire at 290 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS, one as cook, the other to do second-work in an American family. Apply at 214 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable girl, in a nice family, to take care of child and help sewing. Address E 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE to cook, wash and iron, the other as second girl, in a private family. Apply for two days at 271 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family. Call at 67 Myrick-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD, RELiable girls, together; best of references given. Call for three days at 375 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A girl 6 years old, to do kitchen work or laundry work; no objections to a short distance in the country. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Please call at 299 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a private family. Apply at 351 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (German), or general housework in a small private family, city or country. Apply at 1009 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; IS a good trimmer and neat finisher. Address A 26, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED English person to take care of young children; a few miles out, no objection. Address Mr. W. 262 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIence wishes a position as companion or housekeeper; good references given. Address C R L, 125 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR to do plain sewing; would be willing to assist about housework. Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN widow woman, as housekeeper; has a child 14 months old; best of references. Apply to MRS. E. H. ASHTON, Briggs House, corner Randolph and Canal-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FRENCH AND MUSIC teacher, in a young family, by a lady; can teach all the English branches if necessary; or would take an office situation, to copy writing. Address TEACHER, No. 65 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, BY AN educated lady who has had experience; no objection to travel as companion or in charge of a child. Address E 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, for to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at 358 West Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

L. R. CARSNELL, 149 AND 151 EAST MADISON-st., has funds to loan on purchase money, notes, houses on leased lots, furniture, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities, in large or small amounts. LEVI WING & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 123 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT FOR 5 OR 10 years in sums from $5,000 to $50,000. S. J. EGBERT, Room 11, 129 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG AND SHORT TIME—Real estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

PARTIES HAVING SHORT-TIME INSIDE SEcurities to dispose of, address 741 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards for 3 or 5 years, on city real estate or prime suburban. PHILIP MYERS, Room 18 Major Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. E. L. PEASE, 96 Clark-st.

WANTED—$4,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY, for three or five years. Security ample. Address U 46, Tribune office.

$1,875—FOR SALE—A REAL ESTATE PURchase note for the above amount, having 2 years and 8 months to run. Security unquestionable. Interest 8 per cent. Will pay 2 per cent additional in advance, and 5 per cent commission. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

$10,000—TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS WITH THE purchase money on a block of 80 lots inside of the city to a responsible party who will build 25 cottages thereon within one year. A. N. LANCASTER, 88 Washington-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPerty in the burnt district. BENNETT & TABOR, 151 Monroe-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM OUR BARN ON Elston-av. and Snow-st., on Sunday evening, July 14, a deep bay pacing horse, heavy mane and tail, about 14 hands, halter and shoes on; good condition. One dapple brown mare, halter and shoes on, about 14 hands; good condition. One sorrel horse, rather long tail, no shoes on. Any person returning them or giving information where they may be found will be liberally rewarded. JOHN LYON & SON.

STRAYED—ON MONDAY EVENING LAST (14TH inst.), a young carrier pigeon, yellow. Owner will purchase is from party in possession. Barn in rear of 268 Calumet-av.

STRAYED—A LIGHT BROWN MARE, WITH white spot on forehead, about 13 hands high, in good condition, with halter and small piece of rope attached to it. Any one knowing anything about the above or returning the same will receive a liberal reward. BARKHAUS & MILLER, 152 West Erie-st.

REWARD—STOLEN—MARE, BUGGY, AND HARness; mare black, about 15 hands high; buggy open-box, painted black, running-gear drab, with gold stripe; harness nearly new. The above-described property was taken from Monroe-st., near American Express Building, July 17. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to recovery of same, at No. 1823 Prairie-av.

$100 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—FOUR bay horses from the farm of John Lynch, Washington Heights, last Sunday, the 13th inst., two bright bays, one with white nose and star in forehead, also one with star in forehead, about 7 years or past, two darker in color, one 8 or past, with black spot on left hind quarter, and one high-rumped, about 7 past. Any person or persons who will return or give information of the said horses will be rewarded by JOHN LYNCH, of the said farm, or William Flannigan, 1261 South Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—REFRIGERATOR, LARGE SIZE, FOR family use; must be in good order and a bargain. Address Z 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE for real estate, well located, or notes secured by trust-deeds. No. 186 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH OR WITHout experience, with $20,000 or $30,000 in an old and well-established wholesale house in this city; trade active, and a first-class opportunity. Address T 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A genteel, established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 138 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 cash, in the stationery and printing business. A good business man with the above amount, desiring a permanent, paying business in an old, well-established house, can meet with no better opportunity. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Cameron's Hostility to Blaine as a Presidential Candidate.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege Promises to Make the Post-Office Self-Sustaining.

Rumors that $25,000,000 Bonds Will Shortly Be Called In.

Gen. Howard Opposed to Trial by Military Commission.

Senator Howe and an Alleged Lumber-Ring in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR CAMERON'S ANTIPATHY TO BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has declared himself, in a conversation with a leading politician of the State, in favor of Gen. Grant for a third term. Cameron's great anxiety seems to defeat Speaker Blaine for the Presidency. He is against Blaine, because, as he asserts, he is a free-trader, although born and raised in Pennsylvania. But this is not the strongest objection of the Pennsylvania Senator to Blaine. Cameron never forgets an injury. He says Blaine forfeited all claims to his support when he appointed Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Dawes, it will be remembered, was the gentleman who introduced the resolution of censure upon Gen. Cameron, as Secretary of War, calling upon President Lincoln to remove him. For the last ten years Cameron has been laboring to have that resolution expunged from the records of the House of Representatives, but in vain. He asserts that if he lives he will carry Pennsylvania against Blaine on this account.

CALEB CUSHING IN THE POLICE COURT.

In the Police Court here to-day, Gen. Caleb Cushing obtained judgment against one O'Kelly, Fernando Wood's coachman, for keeping a vicious and troublesome dog. Cushing made the point that the dog was a nuisance, keeping him awake nights and otherwise interfering with his business. O'Kelly was requested to pay a fine of $25., and to give bonds that he would would either kill or remove the dog.

POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The return of the President is awaited for the ratification of the postal treaty between the United States and Japan. The general terms which have been agreed upon by the special commission from Japan and Postmaster-General Creswell has been previously stated in these dispatches. A high rate of international postage will be agreed upon—about fifteen cents letter postage—for the reason that under the proposed new system Japan expects to realize sufficient revenue to make its Post-Office Department self-sustaining, although it is hoped and believed that within a few years the postage between this country and Japan will be reduced to the low rate of 6 cents, the same as now exists between this country and the European powers, except France, in which latter case correspondence looking to a reduction has been and is now being exchanged.

PROPOSED BOND CALL.

The published statements to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury will, by or before the 1st of August, issue a call for upward of $25,000,000 of 5-20 bonds in consequence of the large subscriptions of the German Government, which, it is claimed, indicate that about $100,000,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds will be placed in the German market, have, it is understood, for their basis information obtained through the Syndicate, and not from the Secretary of the Treasury, who has no new intelligence from Europe, but who, of course, hopes the reports are true.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Delano leaves to-morrow evening for his home in Ohio, where he will spend two weeks. Assistant Secretary Cowan will act as Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Stephen R. Hosmer, of Zanesville, O., Commissioner to investigate the Indian massacre near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Hosmer is appointed in place of N. J. Turney, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, who could not attend. The Investigating Committee consists of Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, and S. R. Hosmer.

J. A. Towner, of Delaware, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Colorado River Agency in Arizona.

Philip Retz, Washington Territory, R. R. Thompson, Oregon, and Z. B. Sturges, District of Columbia, have been appointed Commissioners to examine a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. O. O. Howard on Tuesday called at the Inspector-General's office and inquired under what charges, as a military officer, he could be tried by court-martial. He was informed upon two charges: First, for neglect of duty in allowing subordinates under his direct control to misappropriate funds of the Freedmen's Bureau, if any have been misappropriated; second, under the 39th article of war, for embezzlement. It was suggested to Howard, in view of the statements made through the public press, that he owed it to himself as an officer to demand a military court of inquiry. To this, Howard objected, alleging that he did not believe justice would be accorded by such tribunal.

WISCONSIN INDIAN RING.

A statement has recently gone out from here connecting the name of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, with certain alleged fraudulent operations in lumber with Indian Agents in Minnesota. It is charged by one L. S. Beecher, of Boston, a large lumber dealer, that stupendous frauds have been organized in Wisconsin for the purpose of enriching Senator Howe and his friends; that the pine lands of the Stockbridge and Munsee districts, alleged to be of great value, have been obtained at a nominal price, in a manner which defrauds the Indians and inures to the profit of a speculating lumber Indian ring. It is further charged that Senator Howe has written a "vehement letter" here demanding that the operations of Mr. L. S. Beecher against the Indian ring be forthwith stopped. Senator Howe has written no such letter here. The facts appear to be that, owing to some very serious charges, the Indian Agent in charge at this particular locality has been removed. Senator Howe was instrumental in that removal. A new agent has been appointed. It appears that this Boston lumber dealer was on specially intimate terms with the deposed agent,—such intimate terms, in fact, that this intimacy was a prominent reason for his removal.

The reports against Senator Howe have been started since the removal of this agent, and appear simultaneously in this city and in Boston. The Interior Department will, however, soon send a special Commissioner to examine and report upon the matter. The report, at least so far as the letter of Senator Howe is concerned, is false.

CONKLING AND THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The fact that Senator Conkling has recently purchased a large and elegant residence lot is cited in confirmation of the rumor that the Chief Justiceship has been offered to him. Mr. Conkling already possesses a very good house here, well adapted for a Senator's use, but perhaps not showy enough for a Chief Justice.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND POSTAL REVENUES.

The Postmaster General is very confident that the abolition of the franking privilege will result in a very material increase in the revenues of the postal service. He is of the opinion that the increase will be so great that the Department will become entirely self-sustaining. The receipts from sales of stamps since the abolition of the franking privilege furnish substantial basis for this confidence. They exceeded in amount the receipts during any similar period in the history of the Government. The requisitions issued by the Stamp Division Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, for last week, show that ordinary postage stamps were issued to 2,454 post-offices, valued at $907,251; 6,317,000 postal cards were issued to 160 post-offices, their value being $63,170; 4,181,750 ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, valued at $94,076.34, were issued to 1,372 post-offices, and 1,371,500 special-request stamped envelopes, valued at $45,806.90, were issued to 836 post-offices; $13,332 worth of official stamps were issued to postmasters, $28,800 to the Post-Office Department, $1,000 to the Interior, and $500 to the Department of Agriculture. The total value of the above issue is $1,158,996.24.

POSSIBLE ABUSE OF THE "STAMP PRIVILEGE."

It has been feared and urged that the official stamps would be subject to the same abuse for which the franking privilege became so notorious, and that it would be as easy to steal official stamps, and to apply them to improper uses, as to counterfeit or misuse a frank. The Post-Office Department has taken every possible precaution to prevent the growth of any such fraud upon its revenues. The detective officers have been especially instructed in this respect, and everything apparently unofficial in its character, which is covered by official stamps, will be subjected to the severest scrutiny consistent with the inviolability of the mails. One letter has already been returned from the New York Post-Office, directed to Peru, South America, having the postage paid with 22 cents in the official stamps of the Navy Department. The evidence of the unofficial character of the letter was not sufficient to warrant its detention, and it was accordingly forwarded to its destination.

THE REVIVAL OF SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

Senator Patterson, the new Senator from South Carolina, is here endeavoring to induce the Postmaster-General to order the Havana, Cuba, mails to be hereafter sent by the way of the steamship route from Charleston to Savannah, which is soon to be established. This was the old route which the mails took before the war, and the service was not discontinued until after Fort Sumter was fired upon. An attempt will be made at the next Congress to secure a subsidy for this route. At present the most that is expected is the ocean postage on all letters to Cuba, and the mail pay for inland service on all letters and mail matters sent to Key West, at which port the ships will touch.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The following are the names and the quantities of the public documents ordered by Congress to be printed before December next. The Government Printing office is engaged in filling the order. The *Globe* for the last session has just been published. The total number reaches nearly 80,000 volumes:

	No. Volumes.
1871—Smithsonian Report	5,000
1872—Smithsonian Report	5,000
1872—Report on Education	10,000
1871—Fish and Fisheries	3,000
1872—Raymond's Report	3,000
1872—Hayden's Report	7,500
1869—Coast Survey	2,000
1872—Light-House Board	10,000
1872—Report of Chief Signal Officer	5,000
1872—Isthmus of Darien	5,000
1872—State Department	6,000
1872—Commerce	3,000
1872—Secretary of the Interior	2,000
Number of volumes of *Globe* of the last session	8,318
Total	76,818

THE CHOLERA.

Progress of the Disease Along and South of the Ohio River—Seven Deaths in the Ohio Penitentiary—The Pestilence in Austria.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Only one death from cholera reported at the Health Office to-day.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—There have been seven deaths from cholera in the Penitentiary since last night's report, as follows: George Hopwood, from Loraine County; George Schuyler, from Hamilton County; Fred Miller, from Cuyahoga County; George Harper, from Lawrence; Thomas Long, from Wood; Daniel Stephens, from Cuyahoga, and John Cicil, from Miami. The average time of sickness was eight hours. The guards and outside attendants who are not shut up in cells at night have been entirely free from the disease.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports have reached here that several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna, and that the authorities are endeavoring to suppress the particulars.

EVANSVILLE, July 17.—A *Journal* special states that a panic prevails at Mt. Vernon about the cholera. Forty deaths have occurred within a week, and eight or ten occurred yesterday. The people are fleeing, and the most vigorous sanitary measures are being enforced.

[By Mail.]

Blount Springs, Ala. (July 14), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reports from Birmingham are very bad. There were more deaths there to-day from cholera than at any time heretofore.

Nashville, Tenn. (July 15), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Yesterday was the first day at Gallatin upon which there has not been a death from cholera since May 30. There are yet a few who are lingering with it. The total number that have died with it since May 30, is 109. There have been altogether 250 deaths from the disease in Sumner County, and this is considered a low estimate.

Hartsville, Tenn., (July 12), Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

This dread pestilence which has been raging with unprecedented fury five miles northeast of Hartsville, has well-nigh disappeared from what is known as the infested districts near Mungle's; no new cases since Wednesday, and the sick in a general state of convalescence. The cholera appears to have taken a northwesterly course, developing itself along the course of Little Goose Creek, some five miles northwest of town. Three persons have died in that locality. One of them—Ben Grey, colored—leaves seven little children, with no one to care for them, six of whom are down with cholera. A perfect panic is prevailing on the creek. The dead are left unburied and uncared for. The plow lies idle in the field, and the people, wild in fright, have sought refuge among the tall timber of a different clime.

From the Greeneville (Tenn.) Union, July 10.

The mortality list this week presents a fearful aspect. There have been 14 deaths from the prevailing malady in this county during the past week, of which only 5 were in Greeneville proper. The others have died in different portions of the county. Five were persons living within four miles of this place. There are a few cases yet. None are reported as dangerous. All are improving. The total number of deaths from cholera since its first appearance, of citizens of this county, are 46.

There is cholera in six families on the Grog Spring Branch, about two miles north of town. The disease has proved very fatal there thus far.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., July 15.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal:

The telegraphic report you published from this place in your issue of the 15th inst. I think is very incorrect when it says: "No fear is entertained by our people of the cholera becoming general." The gravest apprehensions are felt. Many people have left, others are preparing to leave, and the people are living in terror. Nine persons have died, six blacks and three whites, and other cases are reported.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 17.

There was not one case of cholera reported at the Health Office yesterday. There was one case of cholera morbus (the patient was ill eleven days), and there were two cases of cholera infantum. This record, coupled with the fact that there were but two permits for cholera deaths issued on Tuesday and but two on Monday, gives reason for congratulation over the disappearance of the malady. In the same connection it is interesting to note that in New Orleans, where the disease first began, it never reached a large death rate, and, in about one month, entirely disappeared. Nashville, where its ravages were fearful, owing to peculiar circumstances, the herding of large numbers of negroes in filthy houses, in an unwholesome location, was unlike New Orleans, in that the disease remained longer. But even there its worst features were exposed in about one month. In Memphis nearly the same rule held. The disease finished its course in a few weeks. With these facts before us, it is reasonable to believe that we have seen the end of it in Cincinnati.

It began here June 14, and the last deaths reported occurred July 14, just one month. The deaths per day are as follows:

June	14	1	June 30	10
"	15	1	July 1	9
"	16	2	" 2	6
"	17	1	" 3	5
"	18	1	" 4	4
"	19	6	" 5	3
"	20	6	" 6	3
"	21	4	" 7	7
"	22	3	" 8	5
"	23	4	" 9	4
"	24	4	" 10	6
"	25	3	" 11	7
"	26	4	" 12	5
"	27	15	" 13	2
"	28	17	" 14	2
"	29	3		
Total				153

Congressman Walden's Back Pay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 17.—Attorney-General Cutts' opinion in regard to the Marion County Board of Supervisors refusing to accept of Congressman Walden's donation of his back-pay steal to the temporary school-fund has just been made public. He decides that Boards of Supervisors have not the discretionary power to direct in any manner how, when, or to whom any part of the temporary school fund shall be paid, nor how it shall be appropriated. The fund must be paid the several districts in proportion to the several scholars in each district, nor under the circumstances can any other disposition be legally made of it. Any other disposition is illegal; no matter by whom made or decided, and renders the persons making such illegal disposition individually responsible for the same. The District-Attorney and State Superintendent of Public Instruction had previously rendered opinions to the same effect. The case is watched with interest in Iowa, and is considered here as one of most peculiar phases of the back-pay steal.

Died of His Injuries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Henry Pieper, who was shot yesterday by George W. Garner, died this evening.

FOREIGN.

Details of the Entry of Don Carlos into Spain.

His Followers Well Supplied with Arms and Ammunition.

Queen Victoria on Arbitration for Settling International Disputes.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The Carlists declare that all the arms and ammunition shipped for them have been safely landed on the coast of Biscay.

Col. Aispurua has taken command of the force which was formerly led by the Cure of Santa Cruz, and which now numbers 1,000 men.

Lizzaraga, with 4,000 well-disciplined infantry, and some cavalry and artillery, is operating in Guipuzcoa.

The Carlists, after capturing a company of carbineers, near Puerte La Reina, occupied that town, and are reported to be crossing the Ebro at all points and recruiting, foraging, and levying requisitions in the Province of Burgos.

It is said that the Spanish Government intends to form a recruiting camp near Serida, and, also, that Republican troops have received orders to shoot all the priests taken with arms in their hands. The priests are endeavoring to bring about a fusion of Alfonsists and Carlists.

MADRID, July 17.—The new Constitution will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day.

The report of the capture of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed.

Contreras has levied a forced loan of $80,000 on the citizens of Cartagena.

The Carlists are marching on Logrono.

The International Society of Barcelona has been dissolved.

The authorities are apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia, and the Commander of the garrison there has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

BAYONNE, July 17.—Don Carlos has issued an order that the Cure of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel.

Herald Cable Special.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The following comes from Zugarramurdy by express: At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Don Carlos entered Spain amidst indescribable enthusiasm. Starting from Pau and Bayonne he reached Ustaritz at 5 in the morning on horseback, accompanied by two French Legitimists, one Carlist officer, and four correspondents, and left immediately for the Spanish frontier. The party wore no arms or uniform, all being in citizens' clothes, and carrying foreign passports, but not a single gendarme was encountered. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the foot of the Pena Plata. The Marquis of Valdaspinas and Gen. Lizzaraga were waiting with staff and escort. All kissed the hands of the King. Here Carlos donned his brilliant uniform. The party proceeded to Zugarramurdy, where several thousand Carlist troops were encamped. A Te Deum was chanted in the church. After the religious ceremony, nearly every soldier kissed the King's hand, all the Republican prisoners were released, the cannons of the fort were fired, and the day given up to universal hilarity. There are 4,000 troops here, but the main force is under Elio, on the coast of Biscay, to cover the landing of cargoes of arms and ammunition from the English ships. A proclamation has just been issued and says he will now fight with them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, member for Kildare County, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of international arbitration, as follows:

> I have received the address of my faithful Commons, praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal Secretary to enter into communication with foreign powers with a view to further improve the international law and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motives dictating that address. I have at all times desired to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for equal benefits of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage.

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—Ex-Queen of Spain Isabella has arrived in this city.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The Prefect of Perugia has forbidden pilgrimages to the Cathedral of Assisi for sanitary reasons.

ST. LOUIS.

A Fourth of July Murder—Rendering Nuisance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—On the 4th of July, Thomas Durkin and William Felham, had a difficulty in which the former struck the latter three terrible blows on the head with a heavy stone pitcher, fracturing the skull. Felham died last night from the effect of the blows, and Durkin was arrested this evening on a charge of murder.

Nine fatal cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday afternoon and to-day, and more than double that number were prostrated by the heat.

Great excitement has existed in the First, Second, and Third Wards for some days past, in consequence of the existence of the nuisance of a steamer at the foot of Barton street, which is used as a rendering establishment of dead and decayed animals of all kinds. The people of those wards have held several indignation meetings, have appealed to Mayor Brown and the Board of Health, and have even threatened to burn the steamer or set her adrift unless the nuisance is speedily abated. The excitement has run so high that the Chief of Police is obliged to station a special force to guard the steamer. Interviews have been held with the Mayor and Board of Health, and to-day it was decided to move the steamer to some locality where it will not be a nuisance. Two or three city aldermen are at the head of the movement, and the indignation of the people directly interested is such that there is little doubt but that unless the nuisance is quickly removed, the property will be destroyed. The rendering establishment belongs to John Binby, one of the Judges of the County Court, who has a contract with the city for the removal of dead animals.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Close of the Convention of the Northwestern Association of Fire Underwriters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The fourth annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of Fire Underwriters closed this evening. The only business of importance to-day was the election of officers and appointment of the Executive Committee, as follows: President, Robert J. Smith, Chicago; Vice-President, S. Lumbard, Fort Wayne; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Bliven, Toledo. Executive Committee, C. W. Marshall, Ohio; J. M. Dresser, Indiana; G. H. House, Michigan; Eugene Cary, Illinois; James Plaister, Iowa; E. D. Holton, Wisconsin; J. W. Holman, Missouri; C. M. White, Kansas; A. J. Harding, Nebraska; H. L. Moss, Minnesota; J. B. Castleman, Kentucky.

At the close of the forenoon session the Association visited the Chamber of Commerce in a body and were welcomed by President O. J. Hale and the Hon. E. D. Holton. President Smith, of Chicago, responded in a neat speech in behalf of the visitors, and thanked the business men of the city for courtesies extended to the members of the Convention. The meeting closed with resolutions complimentary to the citizens who had interested themselves in the comfort of members. The Convention was successful in inaugurating certain reforms in underwriting, that will have an important bearing on the business of insurance.

Fatal Fall.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., July 17.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon, a young man employed by George Gould, furniture manufacturer, was instantly killed by falling through the hatchway to the basement. He fell, striking on his head and back, smashing his head to a jelly and breaking his back. The hatchways had been closed, but the supports not placed under them right.

Brutally Assaulted.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—The colored woman, Mrs. Beatty, is still living, with a bare possibility of recovery. During her conscious moments, yesterday evening and to-day, she talked some little about the terrible transaction, and says that about 9 o'clock on that evening Kean came to her room, while she was dressing for a visit, and told her not to go. On this a quarrel arose, in which Kean choked her, and upon her calling for the police, knocked her down. After this blow she remembers nothing, and it is supposed that Kean went on stamping and beating her until his brutal ferocity was fully satiated.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.81	82	67	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.78	87	62	W., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.76	90	50	W., brisk.	....	Cloudy
3:53 p. m.	29.74	87	52	W., brisk.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.79	77	65	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.79	76	68	S. W., fresh.	....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 90.
Minimum thermometer, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THURSDAY, July 17—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.78	60	N. W., brisk.	.01	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.64	71	S. W., fresh.	.70	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.94	80	S. W., light.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.29	63	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
Chicago	29.78	76	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Cincinnati	29.89	78	S. W., gentle.	.87	Threaten'g.
Cleveland	27.75	75	S., brisk.	.30	Fair.
Davenport	29.76	76	W., gentle.		Fair.
Denver	30.31	75	Calm.		Fair.
Detroit	29.75	73	W., fresh.	.05	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.55	52	N. W., gentle.	.38	Light rain.
Fort Garry	29.86	58	N. E.	.01	Clearing.
Keokuk	29.88	76	W., fresh.		Fair.
LaCrosse	29.78	72	S. W., fresh.		Fair.
Milwaukee	29.78	74	W., fresh.		Fair.
Omaha	29.95	70	S. W., fresh.		Clear.
Pembina	29.98	55	N., high.	.06	Light rain.
St. Paul	29.67	66	W., brisk.	.21	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The weather here the past two days has been oppressively hot. The temperature is not quite so high as we sometimes have it, but the condition of the atmosphere has been such as made it trying to both man and beast. A rain-storm, attended with vivid lightning, visited the city between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening. Since then the temperature has fallen to 76.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The weather continues intensely warm, the mercury at 3 p. m. to-day standing 99 in the shade. A heavy thunder-storm passed over the city to-night, which has materially lowered the temperature.

MADISON, July 17.—The weather moderated somewhat to-day, but is still very warm.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Heavy showers to-night with thunder and lightning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—The rain this evening relieves the crops in this State, which were suffering severely from the drouth.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—On Friday for the Southwest, northerly winds and cloudy or clearing weather. For the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic States, northwest and southwest winds, increased cloudiness, and local rains. For the Middle Atlantic States, southwest and northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly lower temperature. For New York and New England, southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, with clouds and rain. For the Ohio Valley and Northwest, southwest and northwest winds, falling barometer, and local storms.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m., July 17, 1873.

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	28 ft.	9 in.		1 in.
Cincinnati	11 ft.	4 in.		1 ft. 0 in.
Davenport	9 ft.	3 in.		1 in.
Fort Benton	4 ft.	8 in.		3 in.
Keokuk	10 ft.	0 in.		2 in.
Leavenworth	9 ft.	0 in.		3 in.
Louisville	6 ft.	3 in.		3 in.
Memphis	23 ft.	9 in.		....
Nashville	3 ft.	6 in.		6 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft.	7 in.		2 in.
Omaha	11 ft.	0 in.	4 in.	....
Shreveport	18 ft.	2 in.		9 in.
St. Louis	22 ft.	2 in.		4 in.
St. Paul	6 ft.	7 in.		1 in.
Vicksburg	30 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	....
Yankton	12 ft.	1 in.		3 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST.

Recovery of Bodies of Victims of the Lost Steamer George S. Wright—San Francisco Trade Statistics—Financial Condition of the Central Pacific Railway Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, states that on the arrival of the steamer Otter the press received reports of the finding of six bodies of persons supposed to have perished on the ill-fated steamer George S. Wright.

The value of merchandise and produce exports from San Francisco to Central America during the past eight and a half years foots up over $2,000,000. During the same period it shipped in treasure $2,146,000.

The *Bulletin* publishes tables showing the present indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in bonds, borrowed money, and unpaid interest, at $108,618,000; net earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1872, (from last official report), $5,056,433. It estimates that $600,000 per annum goes into the hands of private speculators instead of towards relieving the Company's obligations.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 17.—Boerl Bros.' brewery, located in the first ward in this city, was burned last night. The building was owned by Anson Rogers, whose loss is about $25,000. Insurance, $8,250. Boerl Bros.' loss is probably $9,000. They have $8,000 worth of beer in the vaults, the condition of which cannot be ascertained until the debris is removed. Their insurance is about $1,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, none having been used about the premises for several months.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The planing-mill of Suydam & Hall, at Middletown, O., was burned this morning. Loss, $3,500; insured for $3,100 in the Franklin Company.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 17.—The Sherman House, formerly known as the Osborne House, at Hornellsville' was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000. Insurance, $20,000.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived, steamer Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Arrived out, the steamer Anglia, from New York.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived the steamer Australia from Glasgow.

An Aeronaut Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—While inflating a balloon last evening, the canvass took fire and the aeronaut was badly burned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Transportation will meet in San Francisco on the 24th of July.

The repairs to the Iron Bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., are about completed, and trains will cross on Saturday.

Two small boys, named Frank King and James Smith, aged 5 and 6, were drowned last evening, while bathing in the river at Zanesville, O.

The Waltonian Club, a large party, composed of many of Rockford's first citizens, departed yesterday on its annual picnic to Twin Lakes.

A new church in process of erection by the Methodists at Windsor, Can., was blown down during a violent thunder storm yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt.

A lad about 10 years of age, son of Mr. Friedman, a merchant of LaSalle, was run over by a fire-engine hose-cart yesterday, and had his right thigh-bone broken.

S. R. Hosmer, member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, has received orders from Secretary Delano to report immediately at Cheyenne, as one of the Commissioners to investigate the Rawlins Spring massacre.

Police of St. Joseph, Mo., are on the hunt for a man named Amos Develin, charged with having committed a rape on a young lady in Andrew County, a few days since. Develin is of medium height, stoutly built, hair cropped close, and very large, heavy moustache.

Theodore Kuffer, a laborer on the farm of Mr. Steinmetz, near Madison, Wis., while working in a field on Wednesday, received a sunstroke and died almost instantly, and a man named Christian Baker, part owner in a flouring mill at Token Creek, Wis., while in bathing in the creek which gives power to the mill, was drowned. He leaves a wife and two small children.

Winnebago, a small town six miles west of Rockford, is infested with burglars. Over a dozen farm and village houses have been broken into, and property to a considerable amount has been taken. No arrests have been made, and private vigilance parties are being formed.

Investigation into the petitions from Detroit presented at Lansing, Mich., last winter for passage of the Amendatory Park law, show that about half the signatures thereto are not to be found in the directory, and that many names are signed in the same writing.

As the Mendota accommodation train, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was approaching Hinsdale last evening from Chicago, the passengers were startled by a piece of brick clay crashing through the window, scattering glass miscellaneously among the passengers. Fortunately no one was much injured, though a lady sitting near the broken window narrowly escaped. The train was stopped, backed up, and the boy who threw the missile was caught before he had time to escape. The boy, who is about 12 years of age, was locked in a saloon on the train and taken over to Hinsdale, where it was learned that he was a son of David Roth, of that village. His father gave surety for the boy's appearance whenever wanted, and that is probably the last that will be done about it.

A POLICEMAN BEATEN.

Roundsman Crotty, of the Twelfth Street Police Station, encountered a crowd of roughs at the corner of Brown and Evans street, at 1 o'clock this morning. They were arousing the neighborhood by hideous yells, and insulting every person that passed by. The officer ordered them to disperse, when they fell upon him, and beat him most severely, inflicting injuries from which the officer may not recover. Two of his assailants were arrested, whose names are unknown. A large squad of men were promptly detailed to capture the rest of the gang.

CITY ITEMS.

A constable, named James Stanton, of No. 244 Fourth street, returned home last evening about 11 o'clock, and, having observed that it was warm, removed his coat and vest, and laid them near an open window in a front room. While he was at rest in another apartment, some one went through the pockets of the vest, which contained about $50 in money, besides some valuable papers.

A probable case of sun-stroke occurred at No. 297 Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon at half-past 2. The proprietor of the Union Bakery, Mr. George Huebner, while standing in front of his store, suddenly fell to the sidewalk in an unconscious state. He was at once carried into his store, and every effort made to bring him to consciousness, but without avail. He died about 3 o'clock. The Coroner was notified.

A little boy named John Conan, aged 11 years, was run over, at 5 o'clock last evening, by the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the corner of Reuben and Kinzie streets. His right arm was so mangled that it had to be amputated.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Money continues easy at 3@4 on call. The banks are offering large amounts on three and four months' time, but find it difficult to place it.

Sterling was dull at 109⅛@109¾ for sixty day, and 110¼ for sight.

Gold ruled quiet and a fraction lower, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of interest of the Bank of England. The range was 116@115⅞, closing at the latter. Loans, 2@4 per cent. Clearings, $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $288,700. Customs receipts, $503,000.

Governments were in fair demand and strong.

State bonds ruled dull.

The export of specie was $800,000, gold and $200,000 silver bars.

Stocks were active and strong. Western Union was the great feature, and advanced from 89⅝ to 91⅛. The realizations caused a reaction to 89⅝, but there was a subsequent recovery to 90⅛, and the closing prices were 90¼ to 90⅛. Northwestern common rose from 69⅞ to 71⅛, reacting to 70¾, again rising to 71¼, and closing at 71. Lake Shore was strong at 93⅞ to 94⅝, on the rumor that the road will be leased by the New York Central, and regular dividends of 8 per cent guaranteed. Union Pacific opened weak, recovered to 28⅝, and closed at 28⅝@28¾. St. Joseph ranged at 42 to 40, closing at 40¼. New York Central was firm at 104⅛ to 104¼. Wabash sold at 70¾ to 71¼; Pacific Mail at 38¼ to 39¼; Erie at 58⅝, 59½, and 59¼; C. C. & I. C. at 32@32¼. The market closed firm.

The United States Express Company has declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable Aug. 1.

There were eleven bids for Government bonds to-day, aggregating $3,000,000, at from 115.44 to 116.01 1-10. The latter figure was for $1,500,000.

Sterling, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons '67	118¼
Coupons, '62	117⅛	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	118¼	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¼	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	42⅛
Tennessees, old	80¼	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	80⅛	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102¼	St Paul pfd	74
Western Union	90⅛	Wabash	71¼
Quicksilver	36	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	15
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	71¼	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	38⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	40¼
Erie	59¼	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	72⅛	C., B. & Q.	98¼
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	94¼
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	32⅝
Michigan Central	92¼	Illinois Central	105¼
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	28⅝
Northwestern	71	Union Pacific bonds	82
Northwestern pfd	81¼	Central Pacific bonds	100¼
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	100¼
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	2⅝
St. Paul	53¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 17—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Spring, 11s@11s 9d; winter, 12s; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d; club, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96¼.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes closed steady.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, July 17—5 p. m.—The rates of discount at the Bank of England is reduced ½ per cent, and is now 4½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £37,000. Amount of bullion gone into bank on balance to-day, £77,000.

Consols—Money, 92¾@92⅞; account, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 93¼, 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 89¼; Erie, 45¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8¾d; Orleans, 9d; sales, 15,000 quarters; American, 9,750; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Cheese, 59s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d; short ribs, 40s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 2,150 head, making 3,165 since Monday, against 4,250 for the same time last week. The demand was light both yesterday and to-day, and sales were extremely slow at a reduction of about ¼c. The quality was better than for several previous markets. Ordinary to fair Texans sold at 8¼@9¼c; ordinary to prime native steers 10¼@12c, with a few selections at 12¼@12½c. Sales include 6 cars of Texans, 5¼ cwt average, at $9@9.12; 3 cars of Texans, 5¼ cwt av, at 9¼c; 1 car Texans, 5¼-cwt av, 8¼c; 3 cars of Missouri steers, 6¼-cwt av, 10¼@11c; 4 cars Missouri steers, 7¼@8-cwt av, 11@11¼c; 19 cars of Illinois steers, 6¼@8¼-cwt av, 11¼@12c; 17 cars Illinois steers, 6¼-cwt av, 11@11¼c; 3 cars of Illinois steers, 8-cwt av, 10¼c; 9 cars Illinois, 7¼-cwt av, 11¼@12c; 8 cars Illinois steers, 7-cwt av, 11¼c; 5 cars Illinois steers, 6¼-cwt av, 10¼@11c, and 4 cars of Illinois steers, 6¼-cwt av, 10¼c.

DRESSED BEEF—Dull, with sales at 7¼@9c for Texan, and 9@10¼c for native.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,220, making 10,240 since Monday, against 5,740 for the same time last week. Market dull and drooping, at 4¼@6¼c per lb for sheep, and 6¼@10¼c for lambs. Sales include: 1 car Ohio sheep, 95 lbs av, at 6¼c; 1 car of Ohio sheep, 81 lbs av, at 6¼c; 2 cars of Ohio sheep, 83 lbs av, at 6¼c; 2 cars of Ohio sheep, 91 lbs average, at 6¼c; 1 car of Ohio sheep, 91 lbs av, at 5¼c; 1 car of Ohio sheep, 80 lbs av, at 5¼c; 1 car of Ohio sheep, 90 lbs av, at 6¼c; 1 car Ohio sheep, 83 lbs av, at 5¼c; 1 car Pennsylvania lambs, 50 lbs av, at 8¼@9c; 1 car Jersey do, 57 lbs av, at 10¼c; 1 car State do, 57 lbs av, at 10¼c, and 1 car Kentucky do at 8@9c.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,320, making 14,660 since Monday, against 14,760 for the same time last week. The arrivals were exclusively consignments to the slaughterers, and there was no trade in live hogs. City slaughtered are firmer and higher, closing at 5¼@7¼c per lb.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 884. Total for the week, 6,256 head. Market slow at yesterday's prices; but little stock in the yards to operate with. About 700 were disposed of. Sales: 343 Illinois steers, 1,103 to 1,425 lbs, $5.00@6.30; 159 Ohio steers, 1,049 to 1,320 lbs, $5.00@6.12½; 18 Ohio stags, 1,071 lbs, $3.87½; 31 Indiana steers, 1,353 lbs, $5.75; 115 Michigan steers, 1,014 to 1,421 lbs, $4.75@6.20; 19 Iowa steers, 1,086 lbs, $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,400; total, 15,000. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices. Sales; 937 Canada lambs, 58@69 lbs, $7.50@8.50; 14 Canada sheep, 99@129 lbs, $5.00@5.25; 116 Michigan sheep, 73 lbs, $4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100; total for the week, 14,200. Market a shade higher; but little stock offering; prices nominal at $5.10@5.20.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The trade movement was very slow with the jobbers, but brisker in first hands for staple cottons and woolens. Waterford and Indian Orchard brown sheetings are down ½c. Amoskeag and Stark brown drills are reduced to 13½c. Garner's solid prints are now 10½c. Glasgow ginghams are reduced to 12½c by the agents. Canton flannels are moving in first hands at a reduction of 1c from last year's prices. Woolens are less active. Foreign goods dull.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—CATTLE—Dull and ¼@½c lower. Very best on sale to-day, $5.75@7.00; those generally rated first quality, $5.00@5.75; medium, or good fair quality, $3.87½@5.00. Receipts, 1,580; sales, 1,326.

HOGS—In good demand; market bare of stock, and ¼c higher; sales at $6.75@7.25. Receipts, 5,210.

SHEEP—In improved demand; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; good to extra, $4.50@5.00. Receipts, 2,955.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.20@5.50; common to good extra, $6.15@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.50; Ohio extra, $6.25@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.60. Rye flour firm at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal firm; Western, $3.15@3.25. Wheat active and higher; receipts, 345,000 bu; rejected and inferior spring, $1.25@1.33; No. 3 spring, $1.38@1.40; No. 2 Chicago, $1.43@1.45¼; do Milwaukee, $1.48@1.49; No. 1 Northwest, $1.53; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.54; amber Western and Southern Illinois, $1.60. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm, but closed heavy and lower; receipts, 178,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57@59c; sail do, 59@62c; heated, 53@55¼c. Oats firm for prime, heavy and lower for common; receipts, 24,000 bu; new mixed Western, 42@45c; white do, 46@52c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Dull; nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Sugar firm at 7¼@8c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firmer at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 7¼@8c; refined, 17¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $17.25 spot; $17.12¼ July. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard weaker; steam, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy at 93c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.30¼; No. 2, $1.24¼ cash or July, $1.20 August. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 35¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6¼c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 red, $1.62; No. 2 do, $1.48@1.49. Corn quiet and firm at 47@48c. Oats steady; No. 1, 40c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.95; No. 1, $1.82; amber, $1.54. Corn steady. Oats in good demand at 37 for mixed Western; 38c for State.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, old fall, held firmly, but prices are unchanged; new weak, and but little doing. Wheat steady and unchanged; sample lots new No. 3 red fall, $1.20; do No. 2, $1.35. Corn firm; No. 2, 37¼c cash; 37¼@37¼c seller July; 39c September. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c cash and July; 28¼c August. Barley nominal. Rye dull at 58c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots, $16.50@16.75. Bulk meats, nothing doing. Bacon lower, except for shoulders, which are at 8¼c; clear sides 10c. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Higher, at $4.25@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.75@7.00. Wheat steady; old No. 2 red, $1.40@1.42. Corn dull and lower; 43@45c. Rye steady; 70@72c. Oats dull; 32@42c.

PROVISIONS—Opened quiet, but closed more active. Pork, $16.50@16.75. Lard dull; steam nominal, 8¼@8¼c, jobbing sales; kettle, 8¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7¼; clear rib held at 9c, sales at 9¼c buyer August; clear, 9@9¼c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8¼@8¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¼@10c.

WHISKY—Steady; 91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Grain quiet.

PROVISIONS—In moderate demand, but easier; mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼@9c. Clear rib, 10¼@10¼c; clear, 10¼@10¼c, all packed. Hams steady; plain, 13@13¼c; sugar-cured, 14¼@15¼c. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 7¼@7¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9¼c; clear, 9¼c loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 16¼@16¼c; low middling, 18¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn—White, 66@68c; mixed, 56@58c. Oats scarce and firm at 43@44c. Corn meal lower; $3.40.

BACON—Unchanged.

HAY—Nominal.

BRAN—Higher at $15.00@16.00.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.95; No. 3 do, $1.74; amber Michigan, $1.56¼@1.57, spot; $1.55¼, July; $1.37¼, September; No. 1 red, $1.64; No. 2 do, $1.57; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.60. Corn steady; high mixed, 44c spot and July, 44¼c August, 46¼c September; low mixed, 42¼c; yellow, 45c; white, 50c; no grade, 40c. Oats, No. 1, 37¼c; No. 2, 33c.

FREIGHTS—Firm. Buffalo, 4@4¼c; Oswego, 8¼@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 750 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; prices steady and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firmer; choice amber, $1.78@1.80; good to prime red, $1.70@1.75; common to fair do, $1.50@1.65. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 57¼c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 47¼@49c; do white, 50c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm, at $17.50@17.75. Bulk meats nominal. Lard dull, at 8¼@8¼c.

BUTTER—Western in fair demand; good to choice, 18@21c.

WHISKY—Scarce, but firm, at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but not higher. Wheat firm; red, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.70; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye nominal. Corn active; yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 58@60c. Oats active; white, 47@50c; mixed, 41@44c. Barley unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 18¼c.

WOOL—Tending upward; sales of 10,000 lbs XX and above at 50c; 100,000 lbs do on private terms; 10,000 lbs super pulled at 45@46c.

WHISKY—93¼@94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn advanced; yellow, 80c; white mixed, 73c; white, 75c. Oats at 43¼@44c.

BRAN—Scarce at 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, $17.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar, fair to fully fair, 8@9c.

WHISKY—Firmer; Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, 97c.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27. Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¾.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 2,400 bales at yesterdays' quotations. Receipts, 155 bales. No exports. Stock, 35,078 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, $1.34 bid for No. 2 Milwaukee club. Corn dull; 46c for No. 2 mixed Western; 47c for dry do; small sales only. Oats neglected, nominally; 37¼c for No. 2 Chicago. Rye held at 93c for No. 1 Western.

FREIGHTS—Dull; wheat, 9¼c; corn, 8¼c; oats, 6c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 17.—Wheat in fair demand; white Canada, $1.83@1.85. No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50; do to arrive, $1.48. Corn quiet at 53@54c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Fisk, Evergreen City and barges; schrs Cambridge, E. M. Davidson, York State, Gerlach, Ogden, Hattie Howard, Richard Winslow, Dawn, Evaline, Prince Alfred, Evaline Bates.

PASSED DOWN—Props Portoman, Pacific, Concord and barges, Westford and barges; schrs Nellie Reddington, Havana, George Davis, Adirondac, Onondaga, Fostoria, Correspondent.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—PASSED UP—Prop Annie Young; schrs Oak Leaf, Laura Belle.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Huron City, Powers.

WIND—West.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 17.—The steamer Grey Eagle arrived from Peoria last evening with a few passengers, and departed early this morning with a large picnic party for Henry. The steamer Katie departed this morning, towing the canal boat G. H. Loomis, loaded with Joliet building stone, for Henry. The canal boat Col. Taylor, from LaSalle with oats for Chicago, passed into the canal. Nothing passed out. Ten feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17.—ARRIVED—Barge No. 2, LaSalle, 157 tons coal; Omaha, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn; North America, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn; Jennie, Morris, 1,800 bu corn, 6,000 bu oats.

CLEARED—Prop Storm, Henry, 83,667 ft lumber, 18,850 lath; Milwaukee, Henry, 86,060 ft lumber; Banner, Henry, 90,764 ft lumber.

DEATHS.

McGILLEN—At the residence of his father, No. 263 West Madison-st., on July 17, Thomas McGillen, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral Saturday, 19th, at 12 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

BOYNTON—In this city, on Thursday, July 17, Edgar Watson, second and infant son of Edgar S. and Elizabeth C. Boynton, aged 18 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop-st. between Monroe and Adams, on Saturday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

STEVENSON—On July 17, at 1 o'clock a. m., Thomas Stevenson, infant son of Thomas and Selina Stevenson.

Funeral Friday at 10½ o'clock a. m. to Graceland from residence, No. 12 Miller-st.

ANDERSON—On the 17th inst., at 10 a. m., George Anderson, aged 60 years.

Funeral Saturday, July 19, from his late residence, 421 West Taylor-st., at half-past 10 o'clock. Requiem mass at Jesuit Church, West Twelfth-st. Thence by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

GEARY—On the 17th inst., Patrick Geary, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 58 years.

Funeral Saturday, at 10 a. m., from his son John's residence, 297 Cottage Grove-av., to Calvary Cemetery.

NOLAN—On the 18th inst., Edward Nolan.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 345 May-st., on Friday July 18, at 10½ o'clock, to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

RICHARDS—On Wednesday, July 16, at Rogers Park, Eddie, only son of Isaac D. and Florence M. Richards.

Funeral at the house, Friday, July 18, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

ECKHEART—In this city, July 16, 1873, Lewis Eckheart, aged 44 years.

Funeral from 739 Milwaukee-av., to-day, the 18th of July, at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

914 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Near Twenty-fifth-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Sale will take place on the ground. Cottage has six rooms, high ceilings, nearly new, and in good repair. Terms cash at time of sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Turn Out, Turn Out

FOR THE GREAT

Real-Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS

ON

Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, only 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2:30 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 82 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

No. 359 Division-st.

Two-Story Frame Building,

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A

FURNITURE DEALER,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, July 22, at 10 o'clock. The Building is 20 feet front by 75 feet deep, Store and Dwelling, with Barn in the rear, with lease of ground running 1½ years at $150 a year. Lease of ground can be renewed at expiration of present lease.

The Stock of Furniture

Consists of Bookcases, Marble-Top Tables, What-Nots, Chamber Sets, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Chairs, Bedsteads, Brackets, Oils, Varnish, &c., in fact everything usually kept in such stocks. Also, at same time, a good Horse, Wagon, and Harness. Sale will take place on the premises.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WEST SIDE

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE,

On Saturday, July 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,

A large and fine assortment of

Household Furniture

Carpets, Pianos, and other Merchandise.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION,

ENTIRE GROCERY STORE.

A full assorted stock of fine and new Groceries and Fixtures, to be sold without reserve, Saturday, July 19, at 10, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

RESIDENCE LOTS

AT OAKWOOD,

(HYDE PARK TOWNSHIP),

Fronting on Kankakee, Vincennes, McChesney, Charles, Farwell, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Salesroom,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably located at a point where great improvements have been and are now being made, but a short distance from the Depots on the Illinois Central, Chicago & Rock Island, and Michigan Southern Railroads, on which are twenty daily Dummy Trains.

Terms of the Sale: $50 on each Lot on day of sale; $50 ninety days from sale; balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

At 9 o'clock, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery (English), 6 Casks of Flint Glassware.

At 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and Plated Ware of every description, 10,000 Prime Cigars.

At 12 o'clock, Open and Top Buggies, Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, July 19, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Great Closing Two Days Sale of

Household Goods, &c.,

FRIDAY MORNING, July 18, and SATURDAY, July 19, at 9½ o'clock, at 21 and 23 South Canal-st. Immense stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Tables, Quilts, &c., which must be sold to close up and make room for goods coming in. The largest sale of the season.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

SATURDAY, July 19, at 9:30 a. m., at Auction, largest Furniture Sale of the season, consisting of Parlor Sets, complete; also, Chamber Sets and Household Furniture of every description, both new and second-hand. Also, a fine line of Chromos; Sewing Machines; Open Buggies; Billiard Tables; Show Cases, and 60 Cigars and Fine Hennessy Brandy, Holland Gin, &c.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

The Tools, Patterns, and Fixtures, including three Engines, and a lot of Shafting, Pulleys, and Belts, of the old and well-known City Foundry and Machine Shop of Peoria, will be sold at Auction on the premises. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Peoria, July 14, 1873.

VOLUME 26.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith... Banker... First National Bank Building... of State and Washington-sts. Dealers in Gold and Silver... Deposits received in sums... coin, subject to check without... Six per cent interest allowed... Coin and Currency Drafts...

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS... 108 Washington... MONEY can be drawn... with interest at the rate... per annum on all sums... or more full months.

DIME SAVINGS... 103 CLARK-ST., Methodist... Six per cent interest allowed on... annually, July 1 and Jan. 1...

DIC...

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston...

ORNAMENTAL I... Gould Bros. & ... 149 & 151 State-st... ORNAMENTAL & ... Metal W... WHOLESALE A... Fountains, Vases, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather..., Stable Fittings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and St... EXCELSIOR LAWN... BOULEVARD CHAIRS... HYATT'S Patent Illum...

LAKE NAVIG... GOODRICH'S S... For Racine, Milwaukee, Sh... Sundays excepted, 9 a. m... sion Boat for Milwaukee... til 8 p. m. For Grand Haven, Grand... Spring Lake, Fruitport... Sundays excepted, 7 p. m. For St. Joseph, Daily, Su... a. m. Saturdays, Boat... p. m. For Green Bay Ports, Mond... Friday at 7 p. m. Wed... Escanaba.

FOR BU... And Intermedi...

FOR BU... AND ALL EAST...

HOTE... Barnum's... Broadway, corner Twent...

St. Caroline's...

LEGA... EXECUTORS...